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ABSTRACT

This report discusses the state of academic libraries in 2000. It defines "academic library" as well as discusses library services, library collections, library staff, library expenditures, and electronic services. (Author/AMT)

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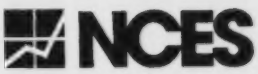

National Center for
Education Statistics

Library
Statistics
Program

U.S. Department of Education
Institute of Education Sciences
NCES 2004-317

Academic Libraries: 2000

E.D.Tabs

November 2003

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Contents

Acknowledgments iii

Highlights 1

Introduction 4

- Topics covered 4
- Changes in the survey form and definitions of key terms for 2000 4
- Definition of academic library 4
- Library services (tables 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 13A) 5
- Library collections (tables 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 13B) 6
- Library staff (tables 7A, 7B, 13C) 6
- Library expenditures (tables 8A, 8B, 9A, 9B, 10A, 10B, 11A, 11B, 13D, 13E) 7
- Electronic services (tables 12A, 12B) 8
- Other terms used in the report 8

Methodology 11

- Scope 11
- Data collection procedures 11
- Editing and imputation 12
- Classifications used in the report 13

List of tables 15

Tables 19

Methodology tables 61

Appendix A: Survey questionnaire 69

Highlights

Services

- In fiscal year (FY) 2000, of the 3,923 2-year and 4-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States, 3,527 reported in the NCES-sponsored Academic Libraries Survey that they had their own academic library.[1] Of these 3,527 libraries, 87 percent responded to the Academic Libraries Survey (table A).

- In FY 2000, academic libraries at degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States reported a total of about 194.0 million circulation transactions, including reserves (table 1A).

- In FY 2000, academic libraries provided a total of about 9.5 million interlibrary loans to other libraries (both academic libraries and other types of libraries) and received about 7.7 million loans (table 1A).

- Twenty-five libraries reported that they were open 168 hours a week, or 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (table 2A). Overall, the largest percentage of academic libraries (44 percent) reported providing 60 to 79 hours of public service per typical week in fall 2000 (calculated from table 2B). In addition, 40 percent provided 80 or more public-service hours per typical week. The percentage of institutions providing 80 or more public-service hours ranged from 6 percent in less-than-4-year institutions to 81 percent in doctorate-granting institutions.

- In total, academic libraries reported a gate count of about 16.5 million visitors per typical week in fall 2000 (about 1.6 visits per total full-time equivalent [FTE] enrollment) (table 3A).[2]

- About 1.6 million reference transactions were reported in a typical week in fall 2000 by all academic libraries (table 3A).

- In FY 2000, academic libraries reported about 432,000 presentations to groups serving about 7.5 million (table 3A).

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[1] The remaining 396 2-year and 4-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States were not identified as having their own library either because they shared a library with one or more of 88 other institutions (156 institutions) or because they did not have an academic library as defined by the survey and were therefore out of scope (240 institutions). The 88 institutions that share their libraries are included in the 3,527 institutions that report having their own academic library. Source: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

[2] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment. Enrollment data are from the 1998–99 IPEDS "Fall Enrollment Survey." Calculations are based on a total FTE of 10,316,579.

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Collections

- All together, the nation's 3,527 academic libraries at degree-granting postsecondary institutions reported inventories totaling 913.5 million paper volumes (books, bound serials, and government documents) at the end of FY 2000 (table 4A).

- Of the total paper volumes held at the end of FY 2000, 43 percent (396.8 million) were held by 4 percent (126) of the institutions, which are those categorized under the Carnegie Classification as Research I or Research II institutions (calculated from table 4B). Fifty-five percent of the volumes were at those institutions classified as either Research or Doctoral in the Carnegie Classification.

- The median number of paper volumes held per FTE student was 53.2 volumes (table 13B). Median volumes held ranged from 18.1 per FTE in less-than-4-year institutions to 116.0 in doctorate-granting institutions.

- In FY 2000, the median number of paper volumes added to collections per FTE student was 1.5 (table 13B). The median number added ranged from 0.7 per FTE student in less-than-4-year institutions to 2.7 in doctorate-granting institutions.

Staff

- There was a total of 95,665 FTE staff working in academic libraries in FY 2000 (table 7A). Of these, 31,016 (32 percent) were librarians or other professional staff; 37,899 (40 percent) were other paid staff; 229 (less than one-half of 1 percent) were contributed services staff; and 26,521 (28 percent) were student assistants.

- Excluding student assistants, the median number of academic library FTE staff per 1,000 FTE students was 5.6 (table 13C). The median ranged from 3.7 in less-than-4-year institutions to 8.5 in doctorate-granting institutions.

Expenditures

- In FY 2000, total expenditures for the 3,527 libraries at degree-granting postsecondary institutions were $5.0 billion (table 8A). The three largest expenditure items for all academic libraries were salaries and wages at $2.5 billion (50 percent); current paper and electronic serial subscriptions at $1.1 billion (23 percent); and paper books and bound serials at $552.1 million (11 percent) (calculated from tables 9A and 10A).

- The 568 libraries at doctorate-granting institutions (16 percent of the total institutions) accounted for $3.3 billion, or 65 percent of the total expenditure dollars at all academic libraries at degree-granting postsecondary institutions (calculated from table 9B).

- In FY 2000, the median amount for total operating expenditures per FTE student was $326.46, and the median for information resource expenditures was $90.91 (table 13D).

Electronic Services

- In FY 2000, 94 percent of degree-granting postsecondary institutions with an academic library had access from within the library to an electronic catalog of the library's holdings, 99 percent had Internet access within the library, 73 percent had library reference service by e-mail within the library, and 72 percent had access to library reference service by e-mail from elsewhere on campus (table 12A). Ninety-eight percent had instruction by library staff on the use of Internet resources within the library.

- In FY 2000, 58 percent of academic libraries had technology within the library to assist persons with disabilities, and 49 percent had access to this service from elsewhere on campus (table 12A). Ninety-four percent provided services to distance education students.

- More than four-fifths (82 percent) of academic libraries had computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside the library (table 12A). Less than one-fifth (18 percent) had video/desktop conferencing by or for the library within the library, and about one-fourth (26 percent) had access from elsewhere on campus. Twenty-one percent had satellite broadcasting by or for the library within the library, and 29 percent had access from elsewhere on campus.

- Nearly one-half (49 percent) of academic libraries provided electronic document delivery to patrons' accounts (table 12A).

Introduction

This report presents detailed tabulations for the 2000 Academic Libraries Survey (ALS). In 2000, the Academic Libraries Survey was conducted by the United States Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).[3] The Academic Libraries Survey has been conducted by NCES since 1966 at irregular intervals. Beginning with the 1990 survey, the Academic Libraries Survey has been conducted on a 2-year cycle. The data in this report cover all academic libraries in 2-year and 4-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States, including institutions that are eligible for Title IV aid, branch campuses of Title IV eligible institutions, and institutions that are eligible for Title IV aid, but for deferment only.

Topics covered

The tables in this publication summarize library services (including electronic services), library staff, library collections, and library expenditures for libraries in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Library staff data are for fall 2000. Library circulation and interlibrary loans are for fiscal year (FY) 2000. Other library services are for a typical week in the fall of 2000. Operating expenditures and library collections are for FY 2000. Fiscal year 2000 is defined as any 12-month period between June 1, 1999, and September 30, 2000, that corresponds to the institution's fiscal year.

Changes in the survey form and definitions of key terms for 2000

The NCES Academic Library Project Advisory Committee periodically revises the survey form to reflect changes that have occurred in the services, collections, expenditure accounting, and staffing of academic libraries. For example, in 1996 for the first time a number of questions were added on electronic services. In 1998, a substantial number of additional changes were made, especially in the collections and expenditures sections. These changes reflect the extensive changes in library services that occurred with regard to the development of electronic media. In 2000, the year covered by this report, a new set of questions on "consortorial services" was added to the questionnaire. We note below the definitions of key terms used in the tables and, where applicable, any changes that were made to the survey form in 2000. Some caution needs to be exercised in making comparisons with previous reports due to changes in categories as indicated below.

Definition of academic library

An academic library is defined in the Instructions section of the survey form as an entity in a postsecondary institution that provides all of the following:

- An organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof.

[3] From 1988 to 1998, the Academic Libraries Survey was a part of the IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System) system. IPEDS is the U.S. Department of Education's vehicle for collecting data from all postsecondary institutions in the United States. Topics included within IPEDS are institutional characteristics, fall enrollment, completions, finance, faculty salaries, and fall staff. Beginning in the year 2000, the Academic Libraries Survey began collecting data independent from the IPEDS data collection; however, data from the Academic Libraries Survey can still be linked to IPEDS data using the institution's UNITID number. IPEDS also provides the frame used in the Academic Libraries Survey.

- A staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele.
- An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele.
- The physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

This definition includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers.

Branch and independent libraries are defined as auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library that houses the basic collection. The central library administers the branches. Libraries on branch campuses that have separate NCES identification numbers are reported as separate libraries.

Library services (tables 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 13A)

The service-related sections of the survey form (parts E and F) changed slightly between 1998 and 2000. In 1998, all of the interlibrary loan items in the survey included "document delivery." In 2000, a question asking for the total number of documents delivered from commercial services was added to the survey, and the document delivery component of the interlibrary loan items was removed. In 1998, there were two questions about circulation transactions, one that asked for the number of general circulation transactions and one that asked about reserves. In 2000, these two items were combined into a single item in the survey. The list below gives the categories used in the 2000 form. The definitions used in this section are as follows:

- *Circulation transactions (including reserves)* include initial charging out of items, either manually or electronically, by patrons. The count also includes renewals of items, each of which is a circulation transaction. Reserve materials include those items that have been removed from circulation and set aside so they can be available for a certain course or activity.
- *Interlibrary loan transactions* are the numbers of filled requests for materials provided to other libraries or received by the library from another library. This includes originals and copies, and materials sent by electronic submission.
- *Documents delivered from commercial services* are all documents from commercial document delivery services received by the library's users. This includes all transactions that the library pays for, even if library staff is not involved in the transaction.
- *Public service hours per typical week* are the number of hours the physical facility is open for service.
- *Gate count of visitors to library per typical week* is the number of persons who physically enter library facilities over the course of a week. A single person can be counted more than once.
- *Reference transactions (including computer searches)* are information contacts that involve the knowledge, use, commendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Information sources may include printed (e.g., book volumes) and non-printed (e.g., microforms) materials and

machine-readable databases (e.g., those on CD-ROMS). The transaction may include providing direction to services outside the library.

- *Number served in information services/presentations to groups* is the number of individuals served in presentations that were sponsored by the library and planned in advance. The presentation may cover instruction in library use, or cultural, recreational or educational topics. Presentations given off the library site are included, as long as the library is the sponsor.

Library collections (tables 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 13B)

The collections section (part D) was reduced from seven items in 1998 to five items in 2000. The items that were deleted from the survey were electronic titles of books, serial backfiles, and other materials including government documents and current electronic serial subscriptions. In addition, the current paper and microform serial subscription item was changed to include government documents. The list below gives the categories used in the 2000 form.

- *Books, serial backfiles, and other materials* (including government documents). These are defined as follows:
  - *Paper materials* are those materials produced by making impression on paper (for this category only information is requested on the number of volumes and titles).
  - *Microform units* are photographic reproductions of textual, tabular, or graphic materials reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification.
- *Current serial subscriptions* are the total number of current serials received, including those that are paid and those received without payment (government documents received serially are included).
- *Audio-visual materials* include library materials that are displayed by visual projections or magnification or through sound reproduction.

Library staff (tables 7A, 7B, 13C)

There were no changes in 2000 to the section of the form on library staff (part B). Key staff definitions are as follows:

- *Full-time equivalent (FTE) staff* indicates the number of filled or temporarily vacant full-time equivalent (FTE) library positions. Part-time work is totaled and converted to FTE based on the number of hours the library uses as a full-time workweek.
- *Librarians* are staff members whose duties require professional education (the master's degree or its equivalent) in the theoretical and scientific aspects of librarianship.
- *Other professional staff* are employees whose duties require an education and or training in related fields (e.g., academic disciplines, archives, media, computing).
- *Contributed services staff* are those, such as members of religious orders, whose services are valued by bookkeeping entries rather than by full cash transactions (volunteers are not included here).

- *Other paid staff* indicates all other paid staff, except student assistants. This category includes clerical and technical staff but excludes maintenance and custodial staff.
- *Student assistants* are students employed on an hourly basis to work on library-related tasks. This group includes both students whose wages are paid from funds under the library budget and those paid from other budgets, including the College Work-Study program.

Library expenditures (tables 8A, 8B, 9A, 9B, 10A, 10B, 11A, 11B, 13D, 13E)

There were several small changes to the expenditures section (part C). Text specifying "one-time purchase" was added to the two items regarding books, serial backfiles, and other materials in paper and microform. Text specifying "ongoing commitments" was added to the two questions requesting expenditure information for current serial subscriptions and search services. There was one additional question in the 2000 survey, asking if employee fringe benefits are paid from the library budget. The categories used are summarized below.

- *Salaries and wages* are expenditures for full-time and part-time salaries and wages before deductions and include hourly pay to student assistants.
- *Information resources expenditures* are expenditures for the following materials and services:
  - *Books, serial backfiles, and other materials* includes bound journal articles but does not include current serial subscriptions.

    Paper and microform includes books, serial backfiles, and other materials made with impression on paper and microforms (i.e., photographic reproductions of textual, tabular, or graphic materials reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification).

    Electronic materials are materials considered part of the collection that are purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks, and are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Examples are U.S. Bureau of Census data tapes or electronic journals, and reference tools (e.g., dictionary) on CD-ROM.
  - *Current serial subscriptions and search services* includes serials that are publications issued in parts (e.g., periodicals, newspapers, annuals, proceedings, and transactions of societies); this expenditure category also includes the costs of search services such as First Search or Dialog.

    Paper and microform is the same format category defined above but for current serial subscriptions and search services.

    Electronic is the same format category defined above but for current serial subscriptions and search services.
  - *Audiovisual materials* are those that are displayed by visual projection or magnification or through sound reproduction or both.

- *Document delivery and interlibrary loan-related services* include photocopying, telefacsimile transmission, and access to bibliographic utilities.
- *Preservation* activities involve maintaining library and archival materials for use in their original form or some other usable way. Examples of this are rebinding, de-acidification, lamination, and materials conservation.
- *Other collection materials* includes any information resources that are not listed above.

- *Operating expenditures* are expenditures for the following resources:
  - *Furniture and equipment* includes such things as microform equipment, audiovisual equipment, and related costs. This category excludes computer equipment.
  - *Computer hardware and software* includes any hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe or microcomputer. It includes the services required to maintain and run information services as well as the purchase of the product itself. The category excludes those reported under electronic collection expenditures.
  - *Bibliographic utilities, networks and consortia* includes access to services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities networks, and consortia.
  - *All other operating expenditures* includes all expenditures not already reported elsewhere except employee fringe benefits.
- *Total expenditures* includes the sum of all expenditures listed above.

Electronic services (tables 12A, 12B)

Several additional questions were included in the 2000 survey in the electronic services section (part G). These questions include a new item asking if the institution has distance education students as well as a new section on consortorial services. The five new items about library consortia include questions asking if the state has state subsidized library consortia providing access to electronic resources, whether the library participates in the consortium, if the cost is fully or partially funded by the state, and if the library participates in any other consortia for access to electronic resources.

- *Electronic services* covers information about the availability of electronic services in the library and elsewhere on campus, and off-campus access by primary clientele and other users. Additional services include Internet access, reference services by e-mail, full texts of periodicals and academic course reserve materials available electronically, and electronic library indexes such as citation indexes.

Other terms used in the report

In addition to the library terms noted above, a number of other terms are used in various sections of the report.

- *Full-time equivalent student* is calculated based on the number of full-time students enrolled plus one-third of the number of part-time students.

- *Education and general expenditures* are the total expenditures for operating the institution and include expenditures for instruction, administration, student services, research, libraries, public services, operation and maintenance of plant, scholarships and fellowships, and mandatory transfers (money legislatively earmarked for postsecondary education).
- *Carnegie Classification* is a grouping of degree-granting postsecondary institutions into categories developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The categorization is based on a combination of levels of degrees awarded and research funding levels. The Carnegie Classification categories used are as follows: Research I and II; Doctoral I and II; Master's I and II; Baccalaureate I and II; Associate of Arts; and Specialized.[4] For table presentation, "level I" and "level II" of the Carnegie Classifications were combined. In addition, there were 467 institutions that did not have a Carnegie Classification; these were assigned to a "not classified" category (The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition,* Princeton, N.J).

[4] Specialized institutions offer degrees ranging from the bachelor's to the doctorate, at least 50 percent of which are in a single specialized field, e.g., theological seminaries, Bible Colleges (and other institutions offering degrees in religion), and schools of art, music, and design.

Methodology

Scope

The Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) was fielded in fall 2000 as a Web-based survey. This survey collects data on the libraries in all accredited degree-granting institutions of higher education and on the libraries in non-accredited institutions with a program of four years or more. The Academic Libraries data file and this report are limited to 2-year and 4-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions.

Coverage and response rates

Of the 3,923 2-year and 4-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions[5] in the United States, there were 156 institutions that did not have their own library but shared a library with one or more of 88 other institutions. Those 156 institutions were excluded from the survey. There were also 240 institutions that were found to be out of scope because they did not have an academic library as defined by the survey. Thus, there were 3,527 degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia that had academic libraries in 2000. The response rate among these 3,527 institutions was 87 percent.

Of these 3,527 college and university libraries, 443, or 13 percent, were unit nonrespondents. Methodology tables A and B present further information on response rates. The first three rows of table A present the number of academic libraries and the number and percentage of nonrespondents and respondents by level and control of institution. The remaining rows show the number and percentage of libraries responding for each item.

Data collection procedures

The ALS data are collected and processed for NCES by the U.S. Bureau of Census Government Division. In 1990, an NCES/IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System) Academic Libraries Survey Improvement Project was begun with the assistance of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and the American Library Association's Office of Research and Statistics (ALA-ORS). The project identified a librarian in each state to work with IPEDS coordinators in submitting library data to NCES. For the 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998 data collections, many of those library representatives took major responsibility for collecting data in their states. The 2000 ALS was no longer a component of the IPEDS package of surveys. ALS data can still be linked to IPEDS institutional data using the institution's UNITID number. For the 2000 Web-based data collection, state-level library representatives were available to promote prompt responses from librarians and to assist in problem resolution when anomalies were discovered in responses from the academic librarians.

The Web-based data collection application features some internal consistency edit checks as well as a few range checks and summation checks.

[5] Did not include certificate granting postsecondary institutions if the institution did not also grant any degrees.

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Editing and imputation

The edit checks provide warnings as the data are being keyed and an edit/error report after the data have been keyed. The types of edit checks are listed below:

- *Summations* - reported totals are compared with the sums of the constituent data items. If they are not equal, an error message is generated.

- *Relational edit checks* - the program compares responses entered in one section of the questionnaire with responses entered in another section of the questionnaire for consistency. For example, if a librarian reports that books and bound serials were added during the fiscal year, the program would look for some expenditure to be reported for books and bound serials. If the former is reported without the latter, an error message is generated. Another example is that the number of volumes of print materials added during the fiscal year cannot exceed the total number of volumes held at the end of the fiscal year.

- *Range checks* – an error message is generated if responses are above or below expected amounts. For example, if the average salary of librarians is less than $20,000 or greater than $100,000, or if any of the collections data (except for volumes held at the end of the year) is greater than 1,000,000, an error message is generated. If the reported hours of service is fewer than 10 hours per week or greater than 168 hours per week, an error message is generated.

After the data were received by NCES from every state, the data files were merged and general edits and imputations were performed. Some examples of general edits and imputations follow:

- If a total was blank or zero, but there were one or more positive subtotals, the total was changed to equal the sum of the subtotals.

- If a value or item was missing and prior-year (1998) data were available, the data were used to impute a value for the missing item. A ratio adjustment was done, taking into account the average amount of change that occurred in the variable within the imputation stratum to which the institution was assigned. These ratios were then applied to the prior-year data used for imputation. The strata were based upon the highest level of degree (doctor's, master's, bachelor's, and associate), and control and size of institution. The four control/size imputation categories were: (1) public, less than median number of degrees for institutions in that category; (2) public, equal to or greater than the median; (3) private, less than the median; and (4) private, equal to or greater than the median.

- If prior-year data were unavailable, for purposes of imputation, the Academic Libraries file was divided into eight imputation classes, and averages for the class were applied.

- To determine the imputed value for a subtotal, the average estimate was calculated across the set of respondents in each class, including ones for which the total was obtained by adding the subtotals, but excluding those for which the sum of the subtotals did not originally equal the total. The average subtotal value was divided by the average

total value within each imputation class to obtain an average proportion. The average proportion was multiplied by the reported total to obtain the imputed subtotal value.

- For total staff (part B, line 8 on the survey form) and total expenditures (part C, line 24), if the total and all subtotals were blank or zero, they were imputed by taking the average of the imputation class.

- Some values were imputed for all data items in parts B through F, except contributed services staff (part B, line 6 on the survey form) and employee fringe benefits (part C, line 25b). These categories were applicable to only a few institutions. Tables 1 to 11 and 13 reflect imputed data.

- Values were not imputed for electronic services (part G). Table 12, which reports percentages, does not include imputed data.

The procedure of using a ratio adjustment to prior-year data for imputation represented a change from that followed in cycles prior to 1996 and may have resulted in some small differences in estimates. The change for 1996 to the use of ratio adjustments allowed use of information about actual changes in the data, which enabled more accurate imputation. While checks indicate that the effect of the change in imputation procedure was not large, caution should be exercised in making comparisons with pre-1996 or earlier reports. The reader is referred to the NCES report on the *Status of Academic Libraries in the United States: Results from the 1996 Academic Library Survey with Historical Comparisons* (NCES2001301). This report uses data from institutions reporting in each reference year to make comparisons over time.

Classifications used in the report

The tables in this report present the data by state; control (public, private); level of highest degree offered--a categorization based on the IPEDS classification of the highest degree awarded by the institution (doctor's, master's, bachelor's, and less than 4-year); size of full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment (less than 1,500; 1,500 to 4,999; 5,000 or more); and the 1994 Carnegie Classification.

The "A" series of tables in this publication report the data by state. The "B" series of tables report data by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification.

Caution on the analysis of data by state and by level and control of institution. This is a descriptive report that focuses on information from a census of academic libraries in 2000. The presentation of numbers, proportions, and percentages is descriptive only of libraries in the period referenced. While data were imputed for nonresponse, the number of unit nonresponses can vary by state and affect the reliability of the state data. See Methodology tables A and B for item response rates and overall response rates by state. Methodology table B presents the distribution of the set of unit nonrespondents by state and by level and control of institution. Methodology table C gives the number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution. The data user should be especially cautious in using data at a level of detail where the nonresponse rate was 15 percent or greater.

List of Tables

1A. Total circulation, document delivery, and interlibrary loan transactions in academic libraries, by state: 2000 19

1B. Total circulation, document delivery, and interlibrary loan transactions in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 20

2A. Public service hours per typical week and number of libraries by category of public service hours per typical week in academic libraries, by state: 2000 21

2B. Public service hours per typical week and number of libraries by category of public service hours per typical week in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 22

3A. Gate count and number of reference transactions per typical week, and total information service to groups, in academic libraries, by state: 2000 23

3B. Gate count and number of reference transactions per typical week, and total information service to groups, in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 24

4A. Number of volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held at the end of the year, and number of libraries by number of volumes, by state: 2000 25

4B. Number of volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held at the end of the year, and number of libraries by number of volumes by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 26

5A. Number of titles, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the year by material collection category, in academic libraries, by state: 2000 27

5B. Number of titles, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the year by material collection category, in academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 28

6A. Number of titles, units, and subscriptions added during the year by material collection category, in academic libraries, by state: 2000 29

6B. Number of titles, units, and subscriptions added during the year by material collection category, in academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 30

7A. Number and percentage of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in academic libraries, by staff category and state: 2000 31

7B. Number and percentage of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in academic libraries, by staff category, control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 32

8A. Total expenditures and number of libraries according to total expenditures, by state: 2000 33

8B. Total expenditures and number of libraries according to total expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 34

9A. Library expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percentage of total expenditures, by state: 2000 35

9B. Library expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percentage of total expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 36

10A. Expenditures for information resources, by state: 2000 37

10B. Expenditures for information resources, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 38

11A. Expenditures for equipment and other selected categories of expenditures, by state: 2000 39

11B. Expenditures for equipment and other selected categories of expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 40

12A. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state: 2000 41

12B. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 48

13A. Academic library circulation, per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution: By quartile, 2000 55

13B. Number of books and bound serials volumes held at the end of the year, and added during the year by academic libraries, per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution: By quartile, 2000 56

13C. Total academic library staff, except student assistants, per 1,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students, by level and control of institution: By quartile, 2000 57

13D. Total expenditures for academic libraries, information resources, and serials expenditures, per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution: By quartile, 2000 58

13E. Academic library expenditures as a percentage of institutional expenditures, and expenditures for information resources, current serials, and salaries and wages as a percentage of total library operating expenditures, by level and control of institution: By quartile, 2000 59

Methodology Tables

A. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries according to level and control of institution, by item: 2000 63

B. Number and percentage of non-responding academic libraries, by state, level, and control of institution: 2000 67

C. Total number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution: 2000 68

Table 1A. Total circulation, document delivery, and interlibrary loan transactions in academic libraries, by state: 2000

State	Total number of libraries	Circulation transactions (including reserves)	Documents delivered from commercial services	Interlibrary loans					
				Loans provided to other libraries			Loans received from other libraries		
				Total	Returnable	Non-returnable	Total	Returnable	Non-returnable
Total 50 states and D.C.	3,527	193,962,856	1,228,976	9,494,030	4,617,709	4,876,321	7,695,703	3,534,141	4,161,562
Alabama	66	1,959,573	4,353	106,509	41,378	65,131	68,785	24,640	44,145
Alaska	6	379,118	0	37,997	11,894	26,103	30,741	13,137	17,604
Arizona	55	3,361,150	10,072	118,212	66,914	51,298	99,581	45,494	54,087
Arkansas	45	1,028,388	7,653	80,152	40,508	39,644	58,146	24,409	33,737
California	341	21,232,480	264,439	704,572	341,224	363,348	534,248	244,215	290,033
Colorado	58	4,934,074	91,985	175,783	89,599	86,184	169,955	67,243	102,712
Connecticut	43	2,468,360	2,656	146,265	63,065	83,200	114,621	45,981	68,640
Delaware	10	608,844	1,152	29,162	12,053	17,109	19,629	8,298	11,331
District of Columbia	15	1,773,072	1,522	67,489	33,576	33,913	89,662	41,238	48,424
Florida	120	5,958,617	27,275	381,395	159,623	221,772	247,722	103,379	144,343
Georgia	88	4,594,954	35,794	188,075	74,879	113,196	129,712	50,710	79,002
Hawaii	18	1,006,900	7,818	17,962	7,923	10,039	14,197	6,614	7,583
Idaho	14	885,255	938	44,877	18,847	26,030	28,859	11,688	17,171
Illinois	153	9,620,649	20,877	713,583	377,745	335,838	556,788	300,012	256,776
Indiana	79	5,062,401	9,142	248,990	113,351	135,639	196,594	82,039	114,555
Iowa	62	2,519,150	16,985	168,381	64,357	104,024	124,636	46,977	77,659
Kansas	54	2,479,992	10,390	138,958	75,043	63,915	100,360	42,982	57,378
Kentucky	61	2,010,103	5,100	105,325	47,081	58,244	93,064	29,859	63,205
Louisiana	40	2,080,172	8,353	94,504	46,210	48,294	89,317	30,112	59,205
Maine	32	953,527	3,885	96,697	61,267	35,430	89,220	42,765	46,455
Maryland	50	2,951,056	10,862	164,689	78,515	86,174	139,597	48,142	91,455
Massachusetts	114	8,681,286	36,885	317,959	145,312	172,647	250,721	90,545	160,176
Michigan	99	5,232,511	67,457	241,651	89,033	152,618	201,547	67,024	134,523
Minnesota	91	4,720,346	6,645	435,850	200,174	235,676	267,042	130,819	136,223
Mississippi	39	1,528,940	4,830	52,635	22,118	30,517	40,831	19,645	21,186
Missouri	96	3,727,383	17,087	239,968	127,098	112,870	207,850	89,707	118,143
Montana	22	533,712	3,124	29,841	13,870	15,971	35,799	14,109	21,690
Nebraska	33	1,333,125	123,247	65,929	28,641	37,288	52,512	21,516	30,996
Nevada	12	650,788	6,127	35,475	15,371	20,104	26,856	11,314	15,542
New Hampshire	23	916,500	2,047	43,508	22,221	21,287	50,455	18,572	31,883
New Jersey	52	3,113,691	27,995	131,580	61,850	69,730	107,336	40,992	66,344
New Mexico	38	1,764,367	12,510	55,752	34,467	21,285	58,315	28,306	30,009
New York	260	17,906,863	64,063	571,485	236,320	335,165	509,564	200,716	308,848
North Carolina	118	6,565,460	7,109	286,495	140,455	146,040	194,763	105,863	88,900
North Dakota	20	584,000	5,998	43,056	23,944	19,112	47,552	17,513	30,039
Ohio	143	8,454,320	94,225	739,282	529,578	209,704	714,409	533,606	180,803
Oklahoma	46	1,775,074	7,973	98,223	46,407	51,816	93,181	38,958	54,223
Oregon	50	2,623,059	3,044	213,440	134,492	78,948	198,227	124,187	74,040
Pennsylvania	211	8,152,839	60,917	418,971	195,207	223,764	354,607	142,277	212,330
Rhode Island	12	845,830	2,318	44,454	26,525	17,929	46,175	21,908	24,267
South Carolina	61	2,252,854	14,446	84,057	36,975	47,082	91,357	46,833	44,524
South Dakota	24	375,196	1,056	35,322	22,151	13,171	27,204	11,254	15,950
Tennessee	82	2,717,937	9,326	139,972	60,314	79,658	112,474	40,611	71,863
Texas	183	13,260,193	57,294	511,566	203,815	307,751	374,343	137,439	236,904
Utah	21	2,303,916	6,282	61,525	27,418	34,107	65,773	24,508	41,265
Vermont	23	921,711	4,351	57,709	29,751	27,958	41,101	21,294	19,807
Virginia	79	4,870,886	13,779	239,950	104,327	135,623	192,552	74,722	117,830
Washington	66	5,153,665	15,885	197,190	88,953	108,237	133,704	59,667	74,037
West Virginia	28	886,833	5,726	25,215	11,319	13,896	35,653	13,775	21,878
Wisconsin	62	3,922,328	4,936	222,204	102,666	119,538	151,780	70,031	81,749
Wyoming	9	319,408	1,040	24,189	11,885	12,304	16,586	6,496	10,090

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

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Table 1B. Total circulation, document delivery, and interlibrary loan transactions in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Circulation transactions (including reserves)	Documents delivered from commercial services	Interlibrary loans					
				Loans provided to other libraries			Loans received from other libraries		
				Total	Returnable	Non-returnable	Total	Returnable	Non-returnable
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	3,527	193,962,856	1,228,976	9,494,030	4,617,709	4,876,321	7,695,703	3,534,141	4,161,562
Control									
Public	1,566	127,848,062	703,147	6,096,007	2,811,022	3,284,985	4,831,836	2,210,655	2,621,181
Private	1,961	66,114,794	525,829	3,398,023	1,806,687	1,591,336	2,863,867	1,323,486	1,540,381
Level [1]									
Total 4-year and above	2,148	166,442,294	828,035	8,921,443	4,178,601	4,742,842	7,171,486	3,172,128	3,999,358
Doctor's	568	117,185,824	376,668	6,183,679	2,577,194	3,606,485	4,757,122	2,021,680	2,735,442
Master's	884	34,228,369	313,118	1,893,463	1,080,246	813,217	1,708,447	799,326	909,121
Bachelor's	660	12,814,037	133,692	738,843	465,776	273,067	671,319	341,426	329,893
Less than 4-year	1,379	27,520,562	400,941	572,587	439,108	133,479	524,217	362,013	162,204
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]									
Fewer than 1,500	1,910	25,131,375	373,174	1,496,835	828,838	667,997	1,010,704	474,343	536,361
1,500 to 4,999	1,051	39,563,354	540,735	2,089,091	1,148,982	940,109	1,991,238	989,364	1,001,874
5,000 or more	566	129,268,127	315,067	5,908,104	2,639,889	3,268,215	4,693,761	2,070,434	2,623,327
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]									
Research I and II	126	76,955,966	126,305	3,418,832	1,309,449	2,109,383	2,561,874	1,087,331	1,474,543
Doctoral I and II	109	19,691,226	74,246	1,332,113	648,958	683,155	1,119,447	526,949	592,498
Master's I and II	519	34,657,831	311,669	1,940,106	1,042,548	897,558	1,752,776	742,782	1,009,994
Baccalaureate I and II	598	18,825,525	211,619	1,078,888	696,223	382,665	1,144,151	609,757	534,394
Associate of Arts	1,192	27,747,664	388,807	589,815	453,277	136,538	500,997	356,781	144,216
Specialized	516	13,432,727	85,828	954,960	366,387	588,573	465,102	145,633	319,469
Not classified	467	2,651,917	30,502	179,316	100,867	78,449	151,356	64,908	86,448

[1] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[2] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

23 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2A. Public service hours per typical week and number of libraries by category of public service hours per typical week in academic libraries, by state: 2000

State	Total number of libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Less than 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 119	120 to 167	168 [1]
Total 50 states and D.C.	3,527	14	56	483	1,548	985	367	39	75
Alabama	66	0	1	13	31	18	2	0	1
Alaska	6	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
Arizona	55	0	1	13	31	7	2	0	1
Arkansas	45	0	0	10	21	13	1	0	0
California	341	1	14	58	172	76	15	2	3
Colorado	58	0	1	7	30	15	5	0	0
Connecticut	43	0	2	8	13	12	7	1	0
Delaware	10	0	1	0	4	3	2	0	0
District of Columbia	15	0	1	0	6	2	6	0	0
Florida	120	0	2	25	56	25	11	0	1
Georgia	88	0	1	5	47	26	5	2	0
Hawaii	18	0	0	8	6	4	0	0	0
Idaho	14	0	0	1	5	5	3	0	0
Illinois	153	1	3	23	66	43	15	2	0
Indiana	79	0	2	10	33	23	10	1	0
Iowa	62	0	0	4	28	18	11	0	1
Kansas	54	0	0	5	28	20	1	0	0
Kentucky	61	0	0	14	22	21	3	1	0
Louisiana	40	0	2	6	11	15	4	0	2
Maine	32	0	1	5	12	9	5	0	0
Maryland	50	0	1	3	23	14	7	1	1
Massachusetts	114	1	0	12	32	42	25	0	2
Michigan	99	0	1	6	55	27	7	2	1
Minnesota	91	0	4	21	31	23	12	0	0
Mississippi	39	0	1	4	23	7	2	1	1
Missouri	96	0	0	10	46	30	10	0	0
Montana	22	1	2	6	7	6	0	0	0
Nebraska	33	1	0	3	14	14	1	0	0
Nevada	12	0	0	4	5	2	1	0	0
New Hampshire	23	0	0	0	7	11	4	1	0
New Jersey	52	0	1	3	23	18	6	1	0
New Mexico	38	0	1	11	16	7	2	1	0
New York	260	3	6	34	102	70	41	2	2
North Carolina	118	0	0	8	65	29	12	4	0
North Dakota	20	0	0	5	12	2	1	0	0
Ohio	143	1	2	30	55	35	18	1	1
Oklahoma	46	0	0	3	24	14	4	1	0
Oregon	50	0	1	5	25	12	3	4	0
Pennsylvania	211	2	7	31	66	70	30	3	2
Rhode Island	12	0	0	1	1	4	5	1	0
South Carolina	61	0	0	9	29	18	5	0	0
South Dakota	24	0	0	6	7	11	0	0	0
Tennessee	82	3	2	10	35	27	4	1	0
Texas	183	0	2	11	96	51	21	2	0
Utah	21	0	0	6	4	6	4	0	1
Vermont	23	0	0	1	8	7	5	0	2
Virginia	79	0	1	6	33	20	16	1	2
Washington	66	0	1	8	37	14	5	1	0
West Virginia	28	0	0	4	15	9	0	0	0
Wisconsin	62	0	1	7	20	23	8	2	1
Wyoming	9	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0

[1] These libraries are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

24 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2B. Public service hours per typical week and number of libraries by category of public service hours per typical week in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Less than 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 119	120 to 167	168 [1]
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	3,527	14	66	483	1,548	985	367	39	25
Control									
Public	1,566	2	8	154	843	394	130	25	10
Private	1,961	12	58	329	705	591	237	14	15
Level [2]									
Total 4-year and above	2,148	6	19	143	652	908	367	34	19
Doctor's	568	1	6	20	83	239	190	23	6
Master's	884	2	5	53	246	453	102	7	6
Bachelor's	660	3	8	69	318	194	60	2	5
Less than 4-year	1,379	8	47	340	896	77	0	5	6
Size (FTE enrollment) [3]									
Fewer than 1,500	1,910	13	64	423	913	382	94	7	14
1,500 to 4,999	1,051	1	2	56	473	385	119	10	5
5,000 or more	566	0	0	4	162	218	154	22	6
Carnegie Classification (1994) [2]									
Research I and II	126	0	1	0	1	26	77	17	4
Doctoral I and II	109	0	1	0	7	45	50	4	2
Master's I and II	519	0	0	1	72	364	77	4	1
Baccalaureate I and II	598	0	1	11	172	307	99	5	3
Associate of Arts	1,192	5	18	225	844	90	0	5	5
Specialized	516	4	12	75	232	126	56	4	7
Not classified	467	5	33	171	220	27	8	0	3

[1] These libraries are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

[2] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[3] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

25 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 3A. Gate count and number of reference transactions per typical week, and total information service to groups, in academic libraries, by state: 2000

State	Total number of libraries	Gate count per typical week	Reference transactions, including computer searches, per typical week	Information service to groups, fiscal year 2000	
				Total number of presentations	Total number served
Total 50 states and D.C.	3,527	16,456,612	1,582,386	432,451	7,503,005
Alabama	66	169,560	26,603	8,240	133,144
Alaska	6	26,673	1,655	607	8,925
Arizona	55	211,577	20,527	8,921	154,669
Arkansas	45	141,151	11,231	3,953	57,636
California	341	2,060,878	182,869	44,419	758,397
Colorado	58	208,381	23,978	6,627	87,893
Connecticut	43	165,397	17,509	4,397	69,005
Delaware	10	54,923	4,636	1,365	22,343
District of Columbia	15	133,450	13,236	3,247	34,744
Florida	120	653,198	58,693	17,390	326,731
Georgia	88	339,924	43,422	10,984	202,197
Hawaii	18	88,408	7,151	1,877	24,598
Idaho	14	99,661	6,017	1,746	28,276
Illinois	153	732,209	69,294	20,447	340,212
Indiana	79	365,646	28,153	9,142	160,611
Iowa	62	255,133	19,288	5,862	90,386
Kansas	54	113,231	24,445	4,595	73,525
Kentucky	61	215,639	13,344	6,540	120,362
Louisiana	40	212,121	20,808	4,832	78,393
Maine	32	67,987	4,950	1,939	28,802
Maryland	50	324,452	26,928	10,439	194,818
Massachusetts	114	590,834	51,383	15,202	212,730
Michigan	99	503,402	42,359	12,159	241,039
Minnesota	91	365,855	23,257	7,384	156,141
Mississippi	39	133,792	39,211	4,188	100,069
Missouri	96	367,072	35,116	9,009	146,878
Montana	22	148,055	4,308	3,733	24,025
Nebraska	33	95,075	7,597	4,018	48,080
Nevada	12	66,348	10,082	2,259	38,669
New Hampshire	23	79,875	5,137	1,937	29,156
New Jersey	52	380,446	26,910	7,515	142,855
New Mexico	38	116,753	34,691	4,523	68,427
New York	260	1,379,432	132,721	39,763	759,229
North Carolina	118	438,336	47,332	14,709	223,430
North Dakota	20	67,283	3,808	1,308	24,309
Ohio	143	546,967	55,245	13,871	235,518
Oklahoma	46	165,784	14,587	5,832	119,293
Oregon	50	220,696	15,705	5,301	82,574
Pennsylvania	211	789,530	66,406	19,662	316,709
Rhode Island	12	100,557	61,841	2,264	31,267
South Carolina	61	207,218	21,498	6,258	109,275
South Dakota	24	64,085	4,535	1,367	26,630
Tennessee	82	296,119	33,766	6,911	121,027
Texas	183	1,061,052	93,291	24,482	565,216
Utah	21	203,454	21,955	5,912	114,124
Vermont	23	66,925	3,519	1,810	23,466
Virginia	79	449,670	38,355	11,729	173,355
Washington	66	381,568	23,298	8,537	171,012
West Virginia	28	83,992	5,590	2,789	33,055
Wisconsin	62	417,317	31,842	9,635	159,837
Wyoming	9	29,521	2,304	615	9,943

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

26 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 38. Gate count and number of reference transactions per typical week, and total information service to groups, in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Gate count per typical week	Reference transactions, including computer searches, per typical week	Information service to groups, fiscal year 2000	
				Total number of presentations	Total number served
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	3,527	16,456,612	1,582,386	432,451	7,503,005
Control					
Public	1,566	10,890,039	1,065,589	295,214	5,446,476
Private	1,961	5,566,573	516,797	137,237	2,056,529
Level [1]					
Total 4-year and above	2,148	12,563,099	1,188,076	299,035	4,853,684
Doctor's	568	7,449,372	744,011	171,220	2,573,005
Master's	884	3,667,163	329,519	80,544	1,421,270
Bachelor's	660	1,278,076	105,494	44,216	827,971
Less than 4-year	1,379	3,893,513	394,310	133,416	2,649,321
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]					
Fewer than 1,500	1,910	2,982,238	278,163	79,097	1,243,263
1,500 to 4,999	1,051	4,385,257	415,949	132,802	2,426,294
5,000 or more	566	9,079,117	888,274	220,552	3,833,448
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]					
Research I and II	126	3,874,315	437,041	91,132	1,330,114
Doctoral I and II	109	1,553,594	127,374	36,834	569,467
Master's I and II	519	3,706,496	366,968	83,041	1,460,095
Baccalaureate I and II	598	1,839,285	124,343	52,104	903,534
Associate of Arts	1,192	3,842,134	380,213	128,916	2,605,418
Specialized	516	1,197,071	91,343	23,701	367,199
Not classified	467	443,717	55,104	16,723	267,178

[1] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[2] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

27

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Table 4A. Number of volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held at the end of the year, and number of libraries by number of volumes, by state: 2000

State	Total number of libraries	Volumes held at end of year	Number of libraries in volume category									
			Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
Total 50 states and D.C.	3,527	913,546,999	414	189	213	242	449	662	728	288	164	197
Alabama	56	13,666,096	7	2	3	5	11	11	15	6	2	4
Alaska	6	2,217,980	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Arizona	55	10,189,752	17	5	3	5	6	13	2	1	1	2
Arkansas	45	5,851,490	4	7	7	4	4	3	10	4	1	1
California	341	82,187,873	68	19	28	24	36	71	51	13	11	20
Colorado	58	12,847,900	18	4	1	7	3	7	6	7	1	4
Connecticut	43	19,961,364	3	2	2	1	10	6	7	5	3	3
Delaware	10	3,364,661	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	1
District of Columbia	15	10,615,679	1	1	0	1	1	1	4	0	2	4
Florida	120	25,184,201	24	10	6	7	12	25	17	8	4	7
Georgia	88	19,704,261	4	3	9	6	15	19	17	6	4	4
Hawaii	18	4,416,328	4	0	1	1	3	5	1	2	0	1
Idaho	14	4,121,623	3	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	1
Illinois	153	49,704,946	12	14	8	8	20	27	39	8	8	9
Indiana	79	23,943,050	13	10	4	2	1	9	22	10	2	6
Iowa	62	13,258,982	4	4	6	3	6	14	18	4	0	3
Kansas	54	13,765,488	1	3	3	10	12	11	6	2	3	3
Kentucky	61	11,674,417	10	1	1	5	12	8	14	5	3	2
Louisiana	40	14,754,403	7	1	1	0	4	5	5	9	5	3
Maine	32	5,243,404	4	2	5	3	4	4	5	0	4	1
Maryland	50	13,805,086	2	2	3	2	7	10	12	6	4	2
Massachusetts	114	44,512,216	6	3	6	5	9	29	29	11	8	8
Michigan	99	30,690,039	2	6	7	7	18	18	21	6	7	5
Minnesota	91	17,032,259	18	9	9	4	11	8	15	11	5	1
Mississippi	39	7,562,976	1	1	0	5	9	8	10	2	0	3
Missouri	96	21,005,589	10	5	8	8	11	24	16	7	1	6
Montana	22	2,508,426	2	1	5	2	0	6	2	1	2	0
Nebraska	33	7,434,005	4	3	2	2	4	1	12	2	1	2
Nevada	12	2,580,407	3	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	2
New Hampshire	23	5,730,008	0	0	2	5	3	5	5	1	0	2
New Jersey	52	20,721,994	0	1	1	2	6	12	14	9	5	2
New Mexico	38	6,238,484	7	1	5	3	8	6	3	3	0	2
New York	260	79,761,213	34	12	12	4	14	48	68	36	16	16
North Carolina	118	30,600,107	0	2	8	14	28	26	24	5	4	7
North Dakota	20	3,799,735	1	2	2	3	0	8	1	1	1	1
Ohio	143	38,219,718	18	4	9	20	16	18	33	8	7	10
Oklahoma	46	11,607,772	2	0	5	3	7	11	7	8	1	2
Oregon	50	9,978,162	5	2	3	1	10	12	8	6	0	3
Pennsylvania	211	45,403,380	32	5	6	16	23	35	52	24	12	5
Rhode Island	12	6,034,249	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	1	1	2
South Carolina	61	10,466,710	3	1	3	9	7	14	17	5	0	2
South Dakota	24	2,752,709	4	3	1	0	5	5	2	2	2	0
Tennessee	82	15,894,112	13	3	3	2	12	22	16	3	4	4
Texas	183	53,417,254	19	2	6	12	21	39	47	15	9	13
Utah	21	8,747,427	5	1	0	3	2	3	3	0	1	3
Vermont	23	4,791,558	3	2	0	1	4	5	5	1	1	1
Virginia	79	23,341,949	4	2	5	5	13	8	22	10	6	4
Washington	86	16,117,342	5	4	7	2	18	12	7	5	3	3
West Virginia	28	4,631,435	1	0	1	2	5	3	13	2	0	1
Wisconsin	62	19,769,126	4	0	3	6	9	10	14	6	6	4
Wyoming	9	1,717,654	0	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	1

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey: 2000."

28 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 4B. Number of volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held at the end of the year, and number of libraries by number of volumes by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Volumes held at end of year	Number of libraries in volume category									
			Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	3,527	913,546,999	414	169	213	242	449	652	728	289	164	197
Control												
Public	1,566	544,917,370	32	49	79	115	309	363	233	139	105	142
Private	1,961	368,629,629	382	120	134	127	140	299	495	150	59	55
Level [1]												
Total 4-year and above	2,148	856,413,697	136	75	102	70	148	341	632	285	162	197
Doctor's	568	605,978,397	11	9	10	7	11	37	127	89	80	187
Master's	884	179,758,205	34	20	32	18	47	155	359	149	61	9
Bachelor's	660	66,740,173	90	44	55	41	87	144	133	44	21	1
Less than 4-year	1,379	57,133,302	278	94	111	172	301	321	96	4	2	0
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]												
Fewer than 1,500	1,910	117,712,795	401	147	181	209	254	317	336	57	6	2
1,500 to 4,999	1,051	176,511,683	12	20	32	32	187	259	299	149	54	7
5,000 or more	566	619,322,521	1	2	0	1	8	86	93	83	104	188
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]												
Research I and II	126	396,848,398	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	120
Doctoral I and II	109	108,554,280	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	18	33	49
Master's I and II	519	186,990,618	1	1	1	1	4	39	195	165	88	24
Baccalaureate I and II	598	110,650,576	5	2	6	6	26	170	272	74	33	4
Associate of Arts	1,192	57,415,213	147	68	93	131	314	331	102	4	2	0
Specialized	516	43,495,991	38	30	66	46	80	100	127	26	3	0
Not classified	467	9,591,923	222	68	47	58	25	21	24	1	1	0

[1] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[2] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

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Table 5A. Number of titles, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the year by material collection category, in academic libraries, by state: 2000

State	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other materials (including government documents)			Current serial subscriptions in paper and microform	Audiovisual materials units
		Paper volumes	Paper titles	Microform units		
Total 50 states and D.C.	3,527	913,546,999	525,361,591	1,111,496,736	7,499,870	87,558,471
Alabama	66	13,666,096	8,832,686	23,325,581	165,077	1,184,674
Alaska	6	2,217,980	1,390,801	2,348,745	8,332	701,730
Arizona	55	10,189,752	6,095,959	14,562,123	73,907	2,127,011
Arkansas	45	5,851,490	3,863,053	8,802,148	39,997	241,715
California	341	82,187,873	45,477,764	94,352,081	613,028	14,897,214
Colorado	58	12,847,900	6,389,941	17,882,148	93,648	974,421
Connecticut	43	19,961,364	7,475,497	16,870,009	99,117	3,540,641
Delaware	10	3,364,661	562,092	5,563,661	12,243	184,408
District of Columbia	15	10,615,679	4,253,787	15,259,936	80,254	794,526
Florida	120	25,184,201	15,366,354	44,302,281	191,340	1,719,832
Georgia	88	19,704,261	8,654,646	33,928,791	127,057	1,045,212
Hawaii	18	4,416,328	2,751,560	8,858,299	39,388	82,779
Idaho	14	4,121,623	3,066,707	5,264,581	28,354	141,569
Illinois	153	49,704,946	27,082,336	49,529,285	336,973	2,337,136
Indiana	79	23,943,050	13,711,382	22,300,848	156,482	4,695,374
Iowa	62	13,258,982	8,767,199	13,871,157	123,671	1,332,442
Kansas	54	13,765,488	7,212,599	14,093,330	77,974	558,901
Kentucky	61	11,674,417	8,325,755	18,721,850	76,845	1,266,476
Louisiana	40	14,754,403	8,851,204	20,097,209	72,171	490,386
Maine	32	5,243,404	3,537,474	4,957,124	41,540	212,755
Maryland	50	13,805,086	7,337,573	17,811,193	85,485	2,603,767
Massachusetts	114	44,512,216	20,066,730	42,038,970	433,881	4,361,098
Michigan	99	30,690,039	16,267,663	36,720,959	202,449	901,124
Minnesota	91	17,032,259	10,840,273	15,165,753	106,701	1,447,792
Mississippi	39	7,562,976	4,576,225	14,059,679	50,468	685,476
Missouri	96	21,005,589	14,287,794	25,217,139	114,623	1,301,499
Montana	22	2,508,426	1,841,375	4,804,057	39,845	228,708
Nebraska	33	7,434,005	4,262,661	9,198,624	48,543	388,897
Nevada	12	2,580,407	1,086,546	6,128,407	21,476	606,829
New Hampshire	23	5,730,008	3,108,329	7,413,474	56,165	531,490
New Jersey	52	20,721,994	6,126,330	16,838,295	122,903	603,550
New Mexico	38	6,238,484	4,610,550	9,508,676	35,732	3,965,860
New York	260	79,761,213	50,130,361	100,169,605	1,129,699	5,999,776
North Carolina	118	30,600,107	15,220,528	34,867,314	186,282	2,230,935
North Dakota	20	3,799,735	2,123,504	2,666,807	20,422	98,224
Ohio	143	38,219,718	23,620,845	35,101,703	218,781	2,919,169
Oklahoma	46	11,607,772	6,417,080	20,168,464	74,142	758,372
Oregon	50	9,978,162	6,046,148	12,433,528	77,292	2,184,799
Pennsylvania	211	45,403,380	26,256,890	49,290,258	440,309	4,056,817
Rhode Island	12	6,034,249	2,969,273	6,095,712	34,756	3,155,989
South Carolina	61	10,466,710	9,104,750	13,097,432	62,475	368,992
South Dakota	24	2,752,709	2,000,045	2,781,130	14,332	117,897
Tennessee	82	15,894,112	11,435,622	22,093,690	120,255	1,563,847
Texas	183	53,417,254	32,861,307	71,688,915	726,555	2,872,003
Utah	21	8,747,427	7,462,750	10,057,223	59,078	262,507
Vermont	23	4,791,558	3,622,504	3,911,086	51,271	132,527
Virginia	79	23,341,949	15,752,337	33,041,995	170,330	1,213,542
Washington	66	16,117,342	11,686,828	21,843,443	188,289	2,178,229
West Virginia	28	4,631,435	3,418,540	7,271,019	21,511	242,851
Wisconsin	62	19,769,126	8,917,164	21,804,062	112,395	770,770
Wyoming	9	1,717,654	234,270	3,316,937	16,027	75,913

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table 5B. Number of titles, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the year by material collection category, in academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other materials (including government documents)			Current serial subscriptions in paper and microform	Audiovisual materials units
		Paper volumes	Paper titles	Microform units		
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	3,527	913,546,999	525,361,591	1,111,496,736	7,499,670	87,558,471
Control						
Public	1,566	544,917,370	316,697,449	753,504,582	4,219,099	52,979,541
Private	1,961	368,629,629	208,664,142	357,992,154	3,280,771	34,578,930
Level [1]						
Total 4-year and above	2,148	856,413,697	476,834,660	1,070,402,723	6,669,878	81,605,125
Doctor's	568	605,978,397	298,678,878	746,247,003	4,777,239	65,772,013
Master's	884	179,758,205	127,139,724	273,673,676	1,430,020	11,608,368
Bachelor's	660	66,740,173	49,446,481	35,866,957	385,801	3,911,897
Less than 4-year	1,379	57,133,302	48,526,931	41,094,013	829,992	5,953,346
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]						
Fewer than 1,500	1,910	117,712,795	87,019,625	88,395,806	935,639	8,980,985
1,500 to 4,999	1,051	176,511,683	126,124,016	220,765,890	2,189,765	12,180,378
5,000 or more	566	619,322,521	312,217,950	802,335,040	4,374,466	66,397,108
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]						
Research I and II	126	396,848,398	170,084,056	463,893,437	2,987,754	51,435,577
Doctoral I and II	109	108,554,280	65,472,742	155,285,819	656,865	9,522,405
Master's I and II	519	186,990,618	127,584,886	331,097,654	1,891,696	8,279,839
Baccalaureate I and II	598	110,650,576	78,569,129	76,898,560	680,617	6,108,105
Associate of Arts	1,192	57,415,213	48,709,554	41,396,128	827,970	5,810,044
Specialized	516	43,495,991	27,850,098	31,733,631	352,435	5,600,131
Not classified	467	9,591,923	7,091,126	11,191,507	102,533	802,370

[1] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[2] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table 6A. Number of titles, units, and subscriptions added during the year by material collection category, in academic libraries, by state: 2000

State	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other materials (including government documents)			Current serial subscriptions in paper and microform	Audiovisual materials units
		Paper volumes	Paper titles	Microform units		
Total 50 states and D.C.	3,527	24,435,723	17,222,715	34,564,174	572,523	2,830,665
Alabama	66	281,954	284,519	775,655	6,507	28,511
Alaska	6	47,122	37,308	43,641	134	3,286
Arizona	55	290,366	187,734	303,856	5,049	43,813
Arkansas	45	140,933	99,482	514,699	2,554	15,232
California	341	2,145,685	1,374,826	2,265,510	44,459	183,593
Colorado	58	311,722	195,140	536,238	6,407	19,436
Connecticut	43	439,986	265,829	556,780	7,326	40,397
Delaware	10	97,889	15,733	130,576	821	5,636
District of Columbia	15	239,290	110,837	532,845	9,294	118,140
Florida	120	959,130	639,385	1,032,504	17,630	63,420
Georgia	88	858,282	323,423	1,061,544	16,938	71,974
Hawaii	18	105,245	67,763	170,956	1,761	3,937
Idaho	14	111,753	84,327	110,131	1,094	11,708
Illinois	153	1,259,027	1,062,090	1,463,925	12,867	88,843
Indiana	79	578,091	390,717	1,676,851	7,259	134,789
Iowa	62	382,971	1,409,885	343,240	5,260	30,551
Kansas	54	279,893	185,464	436,598	6,541	18,920
Kentucky	61	434,564	321,122	410,737	3,738	26,244
Louisiana	40	319,671	347,173	412,810	7,758	13,807
Maine	32	145,136	111,286	105,425	1,264	10,086
Maryland	50	355,959	230,083	298,405	4,693	34,376
Massachusetts	114	1,214,899	715,534	1,175,343	67,428	143,228
Michigan	99	667,567	412,129	2,098,950	20,052	37,202
Minnesota	91	487,838	399,003	922,597	8,575	39,379
Mississippi	39	385,981	144,283	352,532	3,220	52,109
Missouri	96	516,333	394,682	657,860	9,568	43,195
Montana	22	72,028	53,478	706,365	1,842	5,667
Nebraska	33	191,489	114,556	157,066	4,988	30,428
Nevada	12	82,970	48,942	235,790	884	44,351
New Hampshire	23	170,514	103,706	211,376	3,528	147,524
New Jersey	52	496,403	181,242	494,738	8,195	20,695
New Mexico	38	175,907	141,566	136,275	11,582	121,367
New York	260	1,890,071	1,203,508	3,224,742	59,050	161,287
North Carolina	118	925,829	437,794	1,318,724	11,951	78,475
North Dakota	20	89,587	60,902	82,695	1,040	3,268
Ohio	143	997,594	651,655	896,068	15,501	86,257
Oklahoma	46	288,187	188,129	541,227	22,895	16,335
Oregon	50	296,623	206,476	373,905	3,960	28,123
Pennsylvania	211	1,302,765	775,211	1,257,383	38,598	133,137
Rhode Island	12	138,853	86,078	198,450	1,944	68,367
South Carolina	61	283,636	301,388	332,864	4,798	23,213
South Dakota	24	75,894	50,164	114,109	814	4,673
Tennessee	82	364,896	311,113	538,216	8,009	41,981
Texas	183	1,437,064	1,005,638	2,136,183	54,366	346,316
Utah	21	211,483	265,345	233,450	413	16,087
Vermont	23	96,023	106,789	106,273	2,095	4,619
Virginia	79	668,298	485,325	912,373	11,506	35,112
Washington	66	507,151	315,237	1,175,522	12,727	74,275
West Virginia	28	94,797	77,397	178,261	2,063	8,786
Wisconsin	62	459,524	224,057	580,390	10,766	44,824
Wyoming	9	60,650	17,262	31,521	791	3,686

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table 6B. Number of titles, units, and subscriptions added during the year by material collection category, in academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other materials (including government documents)			Current serial subscriptions in paper and microform	Audiovisual materials units
		Paper volumes	Paper titles	Microform units		
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	3,527	24,435,723	17,222,715	34,564,174	572,523	2,830,665
Control						
Public	1,566	14,719,054	10,776,006	20,052,805	292,230	1,607,410
Private	1,961	9,716,669	6,446,709	14,511,369	280,293	1,223,255
Level [1]						
Total 4-year and above	2,148	22,010,478	15,306,951	31,467,813	480,692	2,505,387
Doctor's	568	15,121,555	10,381,537	21,011,152	313,602	1,822,814
Master's	884	4,937,732	3,473,018	8,524,459	118,560	473,250
Bachelor's	660	1,830,325	1,393,739	1,540,269	41,046	175,553
Less than 4-year	1,379	2,425,245	1,915,764	3,096,361	91,831	325,278
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]						
Fewer than 1,500	1,910	3,736,992	2,778,336	3,419,161	114,593	449,961
1,500 to 4,999	1,051	5,229,977	3,764,976	8,091,723	150,449	525,014
5,000 or more	566	15,468,754	10,679,403	23,053,290	307,481	1,855,690
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]						
Research I and II	126	9,490,458	6,662,688	12,255,892	225,117	1,240,551
Doctoral I and II	109	2,648,173	1,848,464	4,508,491	36,383	373,419
Master's I and II	519	4,988,367	3,385,882	9,931,882	108,116	377,109
Baccalaureate I and II	598	2,942,556	2,069,683	3,153,418	58,422	229,138
Associate of Arts	1,192	2,400,165	1,932,177	3,110,393	88,780	319,315
Specialized	516	1,512,201	981,920	1,041,794	41,997	242,558
Not classified	467	453,803	341,901	562,304	13,708	48,575

[1] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[2] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

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Table 7A. Number and percentage of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in academic libraries, by staff category and state: 2000

State	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff	Percent	Librarians and other professional staff						All other paid staff		Contributed service staff		Student assistants	
				Total		Librarians		Other professional staff							
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
Total 50 states and D.C.	3,527	95,665	100.0%	31,016	32.4%	25,152	26.3%	5,864	6.1%	37,899	39.6%	229	0.2%	26,521	27.7%
Alabama	66	1,413	1.5	527	37.3	384	27.2	143	10.1	511	36.2	7	0.5	369	26.1
Alaska	6	230	0.2	88	38.1	47	20.5	40	17.6	71	30.7	12	5.4	59	25.7
Arizona	55	1,249	1.3	363	29.1	320	25.7	43	3.4	575	46.0	3	0.3	308	24.6
Arkansas	45	761	0.8	215	28.3	176	23.2	39	5.1	284	37.3	0	0.0	262	34.4
California	341	9,352	9.8	3,004	32.1	2,104	22.5	900	9.6	3,581	38.3	48	0.5	2,720	29.1
Colorado	58	1,224	1.3	353	28.9	320	26.2	33	2.7	543	44.4	0	0.0	328	26.8
Connecticut	43	1,612	1.7	644	40.0	497	30.8	147	9.1	590	36.6	4	0.2	374	23.2
Delaware	10	316	0.3	111	35.0	94	29.6	17	5.3	141	44.5	2	0.6	63	19.9
District of Columbia	15	1,082	1.1	324	29.9	294	27.1	30	2.8	503	46.5	0	0.0	255	23.6
Florida	120	3,522	3.7	1,200	34.1	947	26.9	253	7.2	1,453	41.3	9	0.2	860	24.4
Georgia	88	2,285	2.4	772	33.8	672	29.4	100	4.4	986	43.1	7	0.3	520	22.8
Hawaii	18	529	0.6	167	31.5	132	25.0	34	6.5	137	25.9	4	0.8	221	41.8
Idaho	14	398	0.4	95	23.8	87	21.8	8	1.9	149	37.3	5	1.3	150	37.7
Illinois	153	4,702	4.9	1,411	30.0	1,145	24.4	266	5.6	2,016	42.9	9	0.2	1,266	26.9
Indiana	79	2,214	2.3	681	30.8	548	24.8	133	6.0	942	42.6	6	0.3	584	26.4
Iowa	62	1,185	1.2	357	30.1	301	25.4	56	4.7	482	40.7	1	0.1	344	29.1
Kansas	54	955	1.0	289	30.3	243	25.5	46	4.8	322	33.8	2	0.2	342	35.8
Kentucky	61	1,473	1.5	438	29.7	388	26.3	50	3.4	555	37.7	1	0.1	479	32.5
Louisiana	40	1,432	1.5	542	37.9	368	25.7	175	12.2	388	27.1	7	0.5	494	34.5
Maine	32	465	0.5	165	35.4	148	31.8	16	3.5	158	34.1	0	0.0	142	30.5
Maryland	50	1,725	1.8	598	34.7	525	30.4	74	4.3	781	45.3	3	0.2	343	19.9
Massachusetts	114	4,715	4.9	1,633	34.6	1,316	27.9	318	6.7	1,935	41.0	5	0.1	1,143	24.2
Michigan	99	2,823	3.0	929	32.9	767	27.2	162	5.7	1,057	37.4	6	0.2	832	29.5
Minnesota	91	1,601	1.7	496	31.0	437	27.3	60	3.7	543	33.9	2	0.1	559	34.9
Mississippi	39	990	1.0	321	32.4	242	24.4	80	8.0	277	28.0	0	0.0	392	39.6
Missouri	96	1,968	2.1	641	32.6	553	28.1	87	4.4	814	41.4	3	0.2	510	25.9
Montana	22	264	0.3	80	30.1	68	25.7	12	4.4	92	35.0	2	0.8	90	34.0
Nebraska	33	653	0.7	213	32.6	184	28.1	29	4.5	300	46.0	2	0.3	137	21.0
Nevada	12	360	0.4	103	28.5	90	25.0	13	3.5	163	45.3	0	0.0	94	26.2
New Hampshire	23	571	0.6	174	30.5	152	26.7	22	3.9	246	43.0	1	0.2	150	26.3
New Jersey	52	2,162	2.3	705	32.6	613	28.4	92	4.2	990	45.8	3	0.1	465	21.5
New Mexico	38	858	0.9	301	35.1	160	18.7	141	16.4	236	27.5	0	0.0	322	37.5
New York	260	8,447	8.8	3,052	36.1	2,315	27.4	737	8.7	3,103	36.7	10	0.1	2,282	27.0
North Carolina	118	3,113	3.3	1,133	36.4	964	31.0	168	5.4	1,342	43.1	14	0.5	624	20.1
North Dakota	20	290	0.3	97	33.3	86	29.8	10	3.5	94	32.5	0	0.0	99	34.2
Ohio	143	3,351	3.5	1,019	30.4	812	24.2	207	6.2	1,226	36.6	7	0.2	1,099	32.8
Oklahoma	46	1,207	1.3	335	27.7	289	24.0	45	3.8	409	33.9	1	0.1	462	38.3
Oregon	50	1,100	1.1	326	29.6	270	24.5	56	5.1	431	39.2	4	0.4	339	30.9
Pennsylvania	211	4,942	5.2	1,537	31.1	1,287	26.0	250	5.1	1,878	38.0	20	0.4	1,507	30.5
Rhode Island	12	614	0.6	184	30.0	159	25.9	26	4.2	253	41.2	0	0.0	177	28.8
South Carolina	61	1,257	1.3	392	31.2	368	29.3	24	1.9	497	39.6	2	0.2	366	29.1
South Dakota	24	250	0.3	79	31.7	67	26.8	12	4.8	83	33.1	1	0.5	87	34.8
Tennessee	82	1,782	1.9	582	32.7	498	28.0	84	4.7	766	43.0	4	0.2	430	24.1
Texas	183	6,018	6.3	1,859	30.9	1,545	25.7	314	5.2	2,682	44.6	7	0.1	1,471	24.4
Utah	21	1,061	1.1	315	29.7	240	22.6	75	7.1	363	34.2	0	0.0	383	36.1
Vermont	23	454	0.5	136	29.9	112	24.6	24	5.3	156	34.4	0	0.0	162	35.7
Virginia	79	2,416	2.5	711	29.4	643	26.6	68	2.8	1,107	45.8	2	0.1	596	24.7
Washington	66	1,803	1.9	515	28.6	455	25.2	60	3.4	808	44.8	0	0.0	479	26.6
West Virginia	28	580	0.6	143	24.7	135	23.3	8	1.3	224	38.7	1	0.2	211	36.4
Wisconsin	62	1,719	1.8	598	34.8	539	31.4	59	3.4	589	34.3	2	0.1	530	30.8
Wyoming	9	171	0.2	67	39.2	46	26.9	21	12.3	67	39.1	0	0.1	37	21.7

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table 7B. Number and percentage of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in academic libraries, by staff category, control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff	Percent	Librarians and other professional staff						All other paid staff		Contributed service staff		Student assistants	
				Total		Librarians		Other professional staff		FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent						
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	3,527	95,665	100.0%	31,016	32.4%	25,152	26.3%	5,864	6.1%	37,899	39.6%	229	0.2%	26,521	27.7%
Control															
Public	1,566	58,277	60.9	18,276	31.4	14,911	25.6	3,365	5.8	24,523	42.1	112	0.2	15,365	26.4
Private	1,961	37,388	39.1	12,740	34.1	10,241	27.4	2,499	6.7	13,376	35.8	117	0.3	11,155	29.8
Level [1]															
Total 4-year and above	2,148	81,800	85.5	26,072	31.9	21,152	25.9	4,920	6.0	32,386	39.6	158	0.2	23,185	28.3
Doctor's	568	55,090	57.6	17,305	31.4	13,711	24.9	3,593	6.5	23,700	43.0	66	0.1	14,019	25.4
Master's	884	19,193	20.1	6,149	32.0	5,247	27.3	902	4.7	6,448	33.6	60	0.3	6,536	34.1
Bachelor's	660	6,887	7.2	2,379	34.5	1,986	28.8	394	5.7	2,007	29.1	30	0.4	2,471	35.9
Less than 4-year	1,379	13,864	14.5	4,944	35.7	4,000	28.9	944	6.8	5,513	39.8	71	0.5	3,336	24.1
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]															
Fewer than 1,500	1,910	14,385	15.0	5,350	37.2	4,345	30.2	1,004	7.0	4,322	30.0	99	0.7	4,615	32.1
1,500 to 4,999	1,051	22,355	23.4	7,536	33.7	6,154	27.5	1,382	6.2	8,114	36.3	58	0.3	6,647	29.7
5,000 or more	566	58,925	61.6	18,130	30.8	14,653	24.9	3,478	5.9	25,463	43.2	72	0.1	15,259	25.9
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]															
Research I and II	126	33,883	35.4	10,514	31.0	8,045	23.7	2,469	7.3	15,081	44.5	5	0.0	8,283	24.4
Doctoral I and II	109	10,001	10.5	3,059	30.6	2,557	25.6	501	5.0	4,158	41.6	4	0.0	2,780	27.8
Master's I and II	519	19,742	20.6	6,257	31.7	5,318	26.9	939	4.8	7,269	36.8	68	0.3	6,148	31.1
Baccalaureate I and II	598	10,545	11.0	3,336	31.6	2,827	26.8	510	4.8	3,160	30.0	42	0.4	4,006	38.0
Associate of Arts	1,192	13,473	14.1	4,773	35.4	3,909	29.0	864	6.4	5,402	40.1	62	0.5	3,237	24.0
Specialized	516	5,961	6.2	2,209	37.1	1,825	30.6	384	6.4	2,257	37.9	34	0.6	1,462	24.5
Not classified	467	2,060	2.2	867	42.1	670	32.5	197	9.6	573	27.8	14	0.7	606	29.4

[1] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[2] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

35 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 8A. Total expenditures and number of libraries according to total expenditures, by state: 2000

State	Total number of libraries	Total expenditures	Number of libraries								
			Less than $20,000	$20,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 to $499,999	$500,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $1,999,999	$2,000,000 or more
Total 50 states and D.C.	3,527	$5,025,943,128	62	189	301	467	422	547	642	395	502
Alabama	66	68,104,366	0	4	5	12	7	14	11	5	8
Alaska	6	11,232,646	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
Arizona	55	66,625,248	3	6	10	8	2	11	6	3	6
Arkansas	45	31,393,431	0	1	2	14	8	6	7	3	4
California	341	543,816,499	10	33	38	39	25	36	79	37	44
Colorado	58	69,569,936	3	11	4	11	5	5	5	7	7
Connecticut	43	106,479,760	1	0	3	1	5	8	11	4	10
Delaware	10	18,973,944	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	1
District of Columbia	15	69,235,875	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	2	7
Florida	120	171,585,284	2	4	27	16	14	8	20	10	19
Georgia	88	120,988,315	0	2	4	9	13	26	15	9	10
Hawaii	16	24,600,495	1	1	2	2	1	4	3	2	2
Idaho	14	18,900,324	2	1	2	0	0	2	3	0	4
Illinois	153	237,013,398	0	6	10	24	17	24	35	15	22
Indiana	79	119,125,686	2	6	7	15	7	13	11	10	8
Iowa	62	65,765,947	1	1	8	10	7	16	13	2	4
Kansas	54	45,364,355	0	2	6	21	10	4	2	6	3
Kentucky	61	66,286,256	3	6	1	9	6	14	11	2	7
Louisiana	40	61,009,512	1	5	3	1	2	4	7	9	8
Maine	32	24,248,341	1	2	1	10	7	3	2	1	5
Maryland	50	100,244,676	0	3	1	3	4	8	10	11	10
Massachusetts	114	264,229,986	0	3	7	9	10	22	22	18	23
Michigan	99	162,481,649	0	1	7	21	15	8	22	10	15
Minnesota	91	88,081,770	2	7	8	16	16	12	11	11	8
Mississippi	39	41,754,169	1	3	2	3	6	6	9	5	4
Missouri	96	100,135,158	3	3	9	14	19	19	15	4	10
Montana	22	13,368,666	0	2	3	8	1	4	2	0	2
Nebraska	33	33,859,343	0	2	6	3	4	8	5	1	4
Nevada	12	22,678,809	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	1	2
New Hampshire	23	31,200,170	0	1	1	2	4	4	5	4	2
New Jersey	52	123,218,872	0	0	1	1	5	3	15	11	16
New Mexico	38	37,643,706	2	4	5	7	6	5	4	3	2
New York	260	425,005,157	3	12	24	21	13	32	57	48	50
North Carolina	118	169,018,047	0	1	3	14	27	33	18	9	13
North Dakota	20	12,202,293	0	2	3	3	2	6	2	0	2
Ohio	143	174,004,560	5	7	13	20	23	21	26	12	16
Oklahoma	46	50,506,649	0	3	4	3	7	8	9	6	6
Oregon	50	59,751,336	0	1	6	7	6	8	7	8	7
Pennsylvania	211	254,079,400	6	13	16	27	31	20	41	29	28
Rhode Island	12	32,657,183	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	2
South Carolina	61	60,311,451	0	2	3	7	14	12	11	6	6
South Dakota	24	10,244,183	0	5	3	6	3	1	4	0	2
Tennessee	82	85,540,610	4	5	7	8	14	16	11	7	10
Texas	183	307,587,681	2	6	15	16	15	35	32	24	38
Utah	21	53,160,749	1	3	5	1	0	2	2	3	4
Vermont	23	19,294,078	0	1	3	5	4	4	1	3	2
Virginia	79	136,143,603	0	1	3	8	14	11	18	8	16
Washington	66	95,823,387	2	4	3	6	6	13	16	7	9
West Virginia	28	20,603,705	1	0	0	5	5	9	5	1	2
Wisconsin	62	91,492,011	0	1	3	10	5	11	15	8	9
Wyoming	9	9,280,453	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	1

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

236

Table 88. Total expenditures and number of libraries according to total expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total expenditures	Number of libraries								
			Less than $20,000	$20,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 to $499,999	$500,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $1,999,999	$2,000,000 or more
All possecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	3,527	$5,025,943,128	62	189	301	467	422	547	642	395	502
Control											
Public	1,566	3,079,981,700	0	10	28	163	197	271	340	228	329
Private	1,961	1,945,961,428	62	179	273	304	225	276	302	167	173
Level [1]											
Total 4-year and above	2,148	4,473,374,731	19	65	149	203	236	310	375	312	479
Doctor's	568	3,284,019,749	1	8	9	19	28	32	50	94	327
Master's	884	859,031,436	9	16	39	76	72	154	227	173	118
Bachelor's	660	285,643,626	9	41	100	106	130	119	93	38	24
Less than 4-year	1,379	552,568,397	43	124	152	264	186	237	267	83	23
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]											
Fewer than 1,500	1,910	595,908,533	62	189	296	439	339	314	180	58	33
1,500 to 4,999	1,051	1,041,211,910	0	0	5	28	83	230	384	210	111
5,000 or more	566	3,388,822,685	0	0	0	0	0	3	78	127	358
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]											
Research I and II	126	2,116,629,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	125
Doctoral I and II	109	570,395,960	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	14	91
Master's I and II	519	945,304,694	0	0	1	2	8	45	123	169	171
Baccalaureate I and II	598	446,359,989	0	2	7	43	104	153	171	73	45
Associate of Arts	1,192	540,364,686	22	64	98	191	197	246	268	85	21
Specialized	516	320,386,744	6	32	62	109	77	74	68	44	44
Not classified	467	86,502,037	34	91	133	121	36	28	10	9	5

[1] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[2] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

37 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 9A. Library expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percentage of total expenditures, by state: 2000

State	Total number of libraries	Total expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures	Information resources total [1]	All other operating expenditures [2]
Total 50 states and D.C.	3,527	$5,025,943,128	$2,517,271,881	50.1%	$1,866,590,224	$642,081,023
Alabama	66	68,104,366	32,159,826	47.2	27,662,640	8,281,900
Alaska	6	11,232,646	5,965,762	53.1	2,940,002	2,326,882
Arizona	55	66,625,248	32,172,528	48.3	25,329,055	9,123,665
Arkansas	45	31,393,431	14,955,023	47.6	12,391,617	4,046,791
California	341	543,816,499	301,451,736	55.4	168,820,037	73,544,726
Colorado	58	69,569,936	33,251,058	47.8	27,615,990	8,702,888
Connecticut	43	106,479,760	49,923,948	46.9	41,632,475	14,923,337
Delaware	10	18,973,944	9,248,507	48.7	8,134,628	1,590,809
District of Columbia	15	69,235,875	31,392,017	45.3	26,526,402	11,317,456
Florida	120	171,585,284	82,645,489	48.2	70,031,157	18,908,638
Georgia	88	120,988,315	58,063,558	48.0	46,685,482	16,239,275
Hawaii	18	24,600,495	13,368,153	54.4	8,077,792	3,134,550
Idaho	14	18,900,324	8,727,179	46.2	7,790,054	2,383,091
Illinois	153	237,013,398	122,443,529	51.7	88,274,599	26,295,270
Indiana	79	119,125,686	54,976,742	46.2	47,457,789	16,691,155
Iowa	62	65,785,947	30,311,670	46.1	27,051,241	8,423,036
Kansas	54	45,364,355	22,044,943	48.6	16,984,294	6,335,118
Kentucky	61	66,286,256	32,195,813	48.6	26,230,895	7,859,548
Louisiana	40	61,009,512	30,141,270	49.4	23,855,898	7,012,344
Maine	32	24,248,341	11,032,884	45.5	11,118,522	2,096,935
Maryland	50	100,244,676	48,519,802	48.4	38,413,253	13,311,621
Massachusetts	114	264,229,986	134,046,638	50.7	89,127,811	41,055,537
Michigan	99	162,481,649	81,714,142	50.3	61,861,085	18,906,422
Minnesota	91	88,081,770	44,863,634	50.9	33,605,526	9,612,610
Mississippi	39	41,754,169	19,302,496	46.2	16,897,226	5,554,447
Missouri	96	100,135,158	45,490,151	45.4	39,759,227	14,885,780
Montana	22	13,368,666	6,332,385	47.4	5,379,663	1,656,618
Nebraska	33	33,859,343	15,920,395	47.0	14,196,857	3,742,091
Nevada	12	22,678,809	10,792,661	47.6	9,902,127	1,984,021
New Hampshire	23	31,200,170	13,940,712	44.7	13,470,746	3,788,712
New Jersey	52	123,218,872	69,638,396	56.5	40,158,496	13,421,980
New Mexico	38	37,643,706	18,522,025	49.2	13,736,735	5,384,946
New York	260	425,005,157	229,657,735	54.0	151,646,966	43,700,456
North Carolina	118	169,018,047	80,119,920	47.4	66,364,604	22,533,523
North Dakota	20	12,202,293	5,778,505	47.4	4,864,497	1,559,291
Ohio	143	174,004,560	86,737,257	49.8	66,158,437	21,108,866
Oklahoma	46	50,506,649	23,443,673	46.4	20,483,964	6,579,012
Oregon	50	59,751,336	28,284,437	47.3	24,402,969	7,063,930
Pennsylvania	211	254,079,400	123,202,268	48.5	98,869,298	32,007,834
Rhode Island	12	32,657,183	17,123,210	52.4	12,026,897	3,507,076
South Carolina	61	60,311,451	29,713,783	49.3	21,635,295	8,962,373
South Dakota	24	10,244,183	4,632,625	45.2	4,300,796	1,310,762
Tennessee	82	85,540,610	39,660,216	46.4	35,112,949	10,767,445
Texas	183	307,587,681	147,268,045	47.9	114,969,629	45,350,007
Utah	21	53,160,749	25,341,149	47.7	19,723,044	8,096,556
Vermont	23	19,294,078	9,558,249	49.5	8,142,183	1,593,646
Virginia	79	136,143,603	66,904,424	49.1	52,087,849	17,151,330
Washington	66	95,823,387	51,643,105	53.9	32,865,881	11,314,401
West Virginia	28	20,603,705	11,177,741	54.3	7,152,553	2,273,411
Wisconsin	62	91,492,011	47,886,759	52.3	31,183,516	12,421,736
Wyoming	9	9,280,453	3,563,708	38.4	3,479,576	2,237,169

[1] "Information resources total" includes books, serial backfiles, current serial subscriptions and search services, audiovsual materials, document delivery/interlibrary loan, preservation, and other materials.

[2] "All other operating expenditures" includes furniture and equipment, computer hardware and software, bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia, and all other operating expenditures.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table 98. Library expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percentage of total expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures	Information resources total [1]	All other operating expenditures [2]
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	3,527	$5,025,943,128	$2,517,271,881	50.1%	$1,866,590,224	$642,081,023
Control						
Public	1,566	3,079,981,700	1,585,722,874	51.5	1,115,872,794	378,386,032
Private	1,961	1,945,961,428	931,549,007	47.9	750,717,430	263,694,991
Level [3]						
Total 4-year and above	2,148	4,473,374,731	2,149,121,279	48.0	1,744,758,165	579,495,287
Doctor's	568	3,284,019,749	1,531,162,170	46.6	1,310,771,599	442,085,980
Master's	884	859,031,436	450,339,464	52.4	310,969,664	97,722,308
Bachelor's	660	285,643,626	147,757,116	51.7	103,181,041	34,705,469
Less than 4-year	1,379	552,568,397	368,150,602	66.6	121,832,059	62,585,736
Size (FTE enrollment) [4]						
Fewer than 1,500	1,910	595,908,533	318,241,823	53.4	204,397,983	73,268,727
1,500 to 4,999	1,051	1,041,211,910	551,850,145	53.0	359,784,767	129,576,998
5,000 or more	566	3,388,822,685	1,647,179,913	48.6	1,302,407,474	439,235,298
Carnegie Classification (1994) [3]						
Research I and II	126	2,116,629,018	978,015,684	46.2	838,857,568	299,755,766
Doctoral I and II	109	570,395,960	258,923,644	45.4	244,845,355	66,626,961
Master's I and II	519	945,304,694	490,123,978	51.8	348,266,394	106,914,322
Baccalaureate I and II	598	446,359,989	222,473,555	49.8	170,182,030	53,704,404
Associate of Arts	1,192	540,364,686	357,343,979	66.1	121,695,097	61,325,610
Specialized	516	320,386,744	160,263,101	50.0	115,673,763	44,449,880
Not classified	467	86,502,037	50,127,940	58.0	27,070,017	9,304,080

[1] "Information resources total" includes books, serial backfiles, current serial subscriptions and search services, audiovisual materials, document delivery/interlibrary loan, preservation, and other materials.

[2] "All other operating expenditures" includes furniture and equipment, computer hardware and software, bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia, and all other operating expenditures.

[3] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[4] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table 10A. Expenditures for information resources, by state: 2000

State	Total number of libraries	Information resources total[1]	Books and serial backfiles-paper	Books and serial backfiles-electronic	Current serials-paper	Current serials-electronic	Audiovisual materials	Document delivery/inter-library loan	Preservation	Other materials
Total 50 states and D.C.	3,527	$1,866,590,224	$552,103,537	$33,888,830	$945,957,716	$203,845,116	$32,039,666	$20,543,097	$43,831,575	$34,380,687
Alabama	66	27,662,640	8,076,162	570,457	15,113,474	2,346,053	365,984	289,809	705,169	195,532
Alaska	6	2,940,002	869,166	172,021	1,514,748	174,000	43,020	52,333	106,997	7,717
Arizona	55	25,329,055	7,232,599	732,254	10,347,054	4,631,758	649,060	561,655	447,638	727,037
Arkansas	45	12,391,617	3,485,367	521,023	5,981,923	1,631,584	312,030	216,593	184,172	58,925
California	341	168,820,037	58,589,795	1,209,177	82,378,430	14,993,645	2,081,600	2,369,550	4,528,567	2,669,273
Colorado	58	27,615,990	8,591,980	207,034	13,575,745	3,536,087	341,856	500,536	721,002	141,750
Connecticut	43	41,632,475	16,273,386	906,569	16,711,357	3,973,356	525,541	205,374	1,126,463	1,910,429
Delaware	10	8,134,628	2,905,593	3,198	4,337,740	281,228	45,326	7,126	144,490	409,927
District of Columbia	15	26,526,402	4,985,923	2,076,909	14,810,621	2,635,706	98,950	192,823	494,021	1,231,449
Florida	120	70,031,157	21,699,532	1,571,860	32,476,339	9,232,000	1,589,940	555,749	1,621,230	1,284,507
Georgia	88	46,685,482	14,543,666	405,651	25,276,063	2,660,846	852,630	269,023	556,091	2,121,512
Hawaii	18	8,077,792	2,434,357	19,507	4,538,285	589,156	111,693	75,400	284,630	24,764
Idaho	14	7,790,054	2,175,805	63,433	4,523,990	417,831	130,262	52,070	232,828	193,835
Illinois	153	88,274,599	27,471,912	1,516,683	44,323,249	8,432,273	1,926,066	698,018	2,216,949	1,689,449
Indiana	79	47,457,789	12,329,145	678,644	24,180,488	5,779,219	674,921	638,494	1,286,087	1,890,791
Iowa	62	27,051,241	8,124,701	371,907	13,006,183	3,459,361	591,869	388,735	690,109	418,376
Kansas	54	16,984,294	4,539,146	95,076	9,274,247	1,890,645	233,558	554,148	362,334	35,140
Kentucky	61	26,230,895	7,735,435	293,140	13,281,527	2,978,771	388,388	269,031	634,127	650,476
Louisiana	40	23,855,898	5,334,586	89,032	13,949,372	2,410,816	242,630	509,743	606,724	712,995
Maine	32	11,118,522	3,007,492	61,791	6,598,272	808,162	151,711	156,428	186,682	147,984
Maryland	50	38,413,253	9,641,468	1,706,997	18,727,324	5,460,504	671,196	344,319	663,695	1,197,750
Massachusetts	114	89,127,811	25,424,027	2,081,036	45,113,104	10,249,944	1,827,006	874,720	1,884,203	1,673,771
Michigan	99	61,861,085	17,942,018	1,126,125	32,495,622	7,926,464	573,294	537,770	1,083,704	176,088
Minnesota	91	33,605,526	9,762,778	1,115,616	16,357,232	3,351,481	844,254	564,155	1,154,418	455,592
Mississippi	39	16,897,226	4,128,750	100,288	10,496,753	1,235,300	356,979	119,455	329,459	130,242
Missouri	96	39,759,227	9,776,978	236,691	22,451,194	4,475,015	815,902	500,079	853,979	649,389
Montana	22	5,379,663	1,137,037	26,960	3,328,554	452,047	152,959	218,221	61,667	2,218
Nebraska	33	14,196,857	3,295,832	479,395	8,549,033	1,010,132	257,809	211,529	378,147	14,980
Nevada	12	9,902,127	2,912,132	128,328	5,030,413	1,539,331	157,302	60,990	70,029	3,602
New Hampshire	23	13,470,746	3,530,886	212,439	7,199,030	1,913,738	172,143	65,092	362,879	14,539
New Jersey	52	40,158,496	13,961,069	534,064	18,739,434	3,970,573	665,460	310,917	1,203,940	773,039
New Mexico	38	13,736,735	3,513,625	239,385	6,929,917	1,785,379	271,392	212,463	318,240	466,334
New York	260	151,646,966	44,017,010	3,846,450	77,884,574	15,595,895	2,138,659	976,096	4,020,926	3,167,356
North Carolina	118	66,364,604	20,180,410	985,790	32,695,352	8,824,663	1,355,622	347,313	1,484,731	490,723
North Dakota	20	4,864,497	1,034,938	21,724	3,056,794	448,412	128,267	89,952	66,813	17,597
Ohio	143	66,158,437	19,637,684	399,910	35,621,259	6,256,658	1,260,100	545,577	1,720,030	717,219
Oklahoma	46	20,483,964	5,481,895	621,764	10,999,824	2,074,947	384,208	319,730	308,915	292,681
Oregon	50	24,402,969	7,135,467	131,411	13,700,435	2,231,027	344,054	303,603	505,842	51,130
Pennsylvania	211	98,869,298	28,714,366	1,001,305	46,670,126	13,895,239	1,695,973	1,040,138	3,007,695	2,844,456
Rhode Island	12	12,026,897	3,280,568	113,949	6,180,915	1,459,972	125,879	355,130	392,362	118,122
South Carolina	61	21,635,295	6,562,531	381,932	11,276,494	2,002,058	318,363	254,452	621,510	217,955
South Dakota	24	4,300,796	1,119,036	17,410	2,219,402	751,960	78,987	34,876	72,804	6,321
Tennessee	82	35,112,949	8,891,868	707,788	19,495,135	4,080,074	626,012	348,166	738,476	225,430
Texas	183	114,969,629	36,839,794	3,940,749	51,843,928	14,648,151	2,248,238	1,266,788	2,335,356	1,846,625
Utah	21	19,723,044	6,197,166	422,815	10,399,823	1,414,106	300,784	172,208	675,169	140,973
Vermont	23	8,142,183	2,209,589	73,857	4,658,343	771,654	99,414	65,293	174,019	90,014
Virginia	79	52,087,849	15,916,895	1,023,110	26,041,854	4,926,097	1,060,032	945,269	1,057,590	1,117,002
Washington	66	32,865,881	8,151,435	144,926	19,172,171	3,575,557	650,528	404,648	515,794	250,822
West Virginia	28	7,152,553	1,420,200	36,187	4,390,449	910,123	108,334	134,392	134,042	18,826
Wisconsin	62	31,183,516	8,932,680	458,343	15,936,183	3,505,674	937,379	305,473	430,609	677,175
Wyoming	9	3,479,576	947,657	6,720	2,097,938	240,444	56,102	51,645	68,222	10,848

[1] "Information resources total" includes books, serial backfiles, current serial subscriptions and search services, audiovisual materials, document delivery/interlibrary loan, preservation, and other materials.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

40 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 10B. Expenditures for information resources, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Information resources total[1]	Books and serial backfiles-paper	Books and serial backfiles-electronic	Current serials-paper	Current serials-electronic	Audiovisual materials	Document delivery/inter-library loan	Preservation	Other materials
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	3,527	$1,866,590,224	$552,103,537	$33,888,830	$945,957,716	$203,845,116	$32,039,666	$20,543,097	$43,831,575	$34,380,687
Control										
Public	1,566	1,115,872,794	311,861,541	16,394,256	587,921,303	121,872,837	19,657,119	13,602,772	25,600,928	18,962,038
Private	1,961	750,717,430	240,241,996	17,494,574	358,036,413	81,972,279	12,382,547	6,940,325	18,230,647	15,418,649
Level[2]										
Total 4-year and above	2,148	1,744,758,165	492,707,774	30,952,801	913,562,689	187,918,754	23,405,094	19,959,666	43,051,712	33,199,675
Doctor's	568	1,310,771,599	347,313,101	24,796,878	707,731,828	138,086,171	12,328,804	15,587,368	34,027,374	30,900,075
Master's	884	310,969,664	101,960,180	3,863,356	149,753,731	36,905,436	7,700,922	3,084,507	6,397,815	1,313,717
Bachelor's	660	103,181,041	40,206,591	1,144,850	42,730,139	11,690,752	3,199,826	1,057,539	2,268,376	882,966
Less than 4-year	1,379	121,832,059	59,395,763	2,936,029	32,395,027	15,926,362	8,634,572	583,431	779,863	1,181,012
Size (FTE enrollment)[3]										
Fewer than 1,500	1,910	204,397,983	70,750,792	3,824,178	92,449,084	22,866,268	6,189,337	2,273,659	4,056,221	1,988,444
1,500 to 4,999	1,051	359,784,767	122,554,570	4,735,283	165,893,669	43,701,439	10,190,508	3,762,213	6,622,457	2,324,628
5,000 or more	566	1,302,407,474	358,798,175	25,329,369	687,614,963	137,277,409	15,659,821	14,507,225	33,152,897	30,067,615
Carnegie Classification (1994)[2]										
Research I and II	126	838,857,568	224,413,247	18,494,406	448,347,878	80,905,876	6,327,628	10,070,550	23,530,668	26,767,315
Doctoral I and II	109	244,845,355	62,813,708	3,272,049	136,395,855	29,081,830	2,420,141	2,453,548	5,694,941	2,713,283
Master's I and II	519	348,266,394	104,814,250	4,840,893	176,716,859	42,200,360	7,536,248	3,720,157	6,891,818	1,545,809
Baccalaureate I and II	598	170,182,030	63,299,818	1,834,346	74,828,797	18,905,386	4,367,921	1,935,480	4,000,845	1,009,437
Associate of Arts	1,192	121,695,097	58,997,204	2,845,918	32,789,408	16,013,969	8,561,569	526,188	852,032	1,108,809
Specialized	516	115,673,763	26,577,165	2,242,441	66,132,806	13,635,158	1,853,400	1,653,875	2,547,049	1,031,869
Not classified	467	27,070,017	11,188,145	358,777	10,746,113	3,102,537	972,759	183,299	314,222	204,165

[1] "Information resources total" includes books, serial backfiles, current serial subscriptions and search services, audiovisual materials, document delivery/interlibrary loan, preservation, and other materials.

[2] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[3] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table 11A. Expenditures for equipment and other selected categories of expenditures, by state: 2000

State	Total number of libraries	Furniture and equipment	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	Other operating expenditures
Total 50 states and D.C.	3,527	$63,498,595	$160,488,352	$90,284,162	$327,809,914
Alabama	66	1,013,011	2,938,488	1,155,726	3,174,675
Alaska	6	157,344	618,307	410,833	1,140,398
Arizona	55	877,470	2,434,313	604,953	5,206,929
Arkansas	45	427,095	1,661,212	450,894	1,507,590
California	341	8,132,340	19,623,312	6,818,996	38,970,078
Colorado	58	679,238	2,405,461	2,002,081	3,616,108
Connecticut	43	1,542,538	3,157,148	2,130,325	8,093,326
Delaware	10	32,478	113,108	195,816	1,249,407
District of Columbia	15	419,442	1,421,404	2,303,708	7,172,902
Florida	120	3,033,737	4,405,112	2,519,131	8,950,658
Georgia	88	1,175,983	3,568,166	2,189,400	9,305,726
Hawaii	18	270,858	1,207,312	384,047	1,272,333
Idaho	14	297,031	725,938	605,903	754,219
Illinois	153	2,346,978	6,137,710	4,511,992	13,298,590
Indiana	79	888,932	3,756,969	2,314,127	9,731,127
Iowa	62	772,314	3,639,014	1,382,501	2,629,207
Kansas	54	1,108,105	1,888,396	940,639	2,397,978
Kentucky	61	568,401	2,431,634	595,326	4,264,187
Louisiana	40	1,418,228	1,551,261	1,602,833	2,440,002
Maine	32	173,941	517,477	403,761	1,001,756
Maryland	50	815,106	3,651,435	1,939,343	6,905,737
Massachusetts	114	1,701,361	8,441,229	4,865,114	26,047,833
Michigan	99	1,396,372	6,148,299	3,036,508	8,325,243
Minnesota	91	1,193,373	2,437,943	1,798,399	4,182,895
Mississippi	39	641,227	1,469,786	465,051	2,978,383
Missouri	96	1,011,585	2,758,774	2,279,924	8,835,497
Montana	22	128,160	399,575	285,075	843,808
Nebraska	33	533,765	868,306	416,397	1,923,623
Nevada	12	165,677	434,184	320,087	1,064,073
New Hampshire	23	450,517	903,452	480,151	1,954,592
New Jersey	52	1,143,039	1,585,132	1,961,130	8,732,679
New Mexico	38	356,743	1,264,661	499,016	3,264,526
New York	260	3,277,319	11,316,554	8,736,743	20,369,840
North Carolina	118	3,340,625	5,675,086	2,583,815	10,933,997
North Dakota	20	148,895	211,772	647,440	551,184
Ohio	143	2,852,595	5,009,706	3,235,769	10,010,796
Oklahoma	46	763,003	1,442,675	942,272	3,431,062
Oregon	50	675,515	1,785,922	1,653,263	2,949,230
Pennsylvania	211	3,472,031	8,129,667	4,720,804	15,685,332
Rhode Island	12	259,082	525,051	805,499	1,917,444
South Carolina	61	1,219,977	2,299,670	823,145	4,619,581
South Dakota	24	186,610	216,392	482,579	425,181
Tennessee	82	623,837	3,097,760	1,219,771	5,826,077
Texas	183	6,126,871	12,867,005	4,670,546	21,685,585
Utah	21	944,711	3,543,523	867,456	2,740,866
Vermont	23	171,699	414,928	224,671	782,348
Virginia	79	1,385,614	4,478,935	2,273,501	9,013,280
Washington	66	1,364,706	1,582,205	1,865,122	6,402,368
West Virginia	28	188,174	607,724	491,270	986,243
Wisconsin	62	1,442,996	2,340,607	1,824,122	6,814,011
Wyoming	9	181,946	278,632	347,187	1,429,404

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table 118. Expenditures for equipment and other selected categories of expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Furniture and equipment	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	Other operating expenditures
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	3,527	$63,498,595	$160,488,352	$90,284,162	$327,809,914
Control					
Public	1,566	42,669,622	100,328,689	48,216,830	187,170,891
Private	1,961	20,828,973	60,159,663	42,067,332	140,639,023
Level [1]					
Total 4-year and above	2,148	52,915,054	141,260,292	80,303,235	305,016,706
Doctor's	568	35,180,863	104,915,502	48,973,324	253,016,291
Master's	884	12,443,750	25,172,668	22,548,755	37,557,135
Bachelor's	660	4,556,742	9,860,822	8,056,033	12,231,872
Less than 4-year	1,379	10,583,541	19,228,060	9,980,927	22,793,208
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]					
Fewer than 1,500	1,910	9,039,968	21,449,651	15,286,506	27,492,602
1,500 to 4,999	1,051	15,698,993	32,978,979	26,879,701	54,019,325
5,000 or more	566	38,759,634	106,059,722	48,117,955	246,297,987
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]					
Research I and II	126	21,334,825	68,295,550	25,990,398	184,134,993
Doctoral I and II	109	7,458,141	15,586,095	11,403,596	32,179,129
Master's I and II	519	13,277,230	30,137,687	21,249,255	42,250,150
Baccalaureate I and II	598	6,254,837	13,183,787	13,877,859	20,387,921
Associate of Arts	1,192	10,024,384	18,891,673	10,078,738	22,330,815
Specialized	516	3,503,099	11,817,501	6,422,216	22,707,064
Not classified	467	1,646,079	2,576,059	1,262,100	3,819,842

[1] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[2] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table 12A. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state: 2000

State	Electronic catalog that includes the library's holdings				Electronic indexes and reference tools			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states and D.C.	93.7%	85.0%	82.5%	80.1%	96.1%	89.1%	80.1%	30.0%
Alabama	93.8	75.8	64.5	59.0	98.4	83.6	78.7	37.7
Alaska	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arizona	69.2	58.3	60.0	57.1	89.7	72.2	61.1	14.3
Arkansas	97.7	79.5	72.1	63.4	100.0	79.5	51.2	26.2
California	91.9	79.4	76.0	72.3	93.1	84.3	73.6	22.5
Colorado	87.2	70.2	72.3	70.2	95.7	80.9	74.5	25.5
Connecticut	97.4	94.9	94.7	94.6	97.4	89.7	86.8	33.3
Delaware	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	50.0	37.5
District of Columbia	92.9	78.6	85.7	85.7	92.9	71.4	64.3	15.4
Florida	93.9	77.3	73.2	73.2	90.9	85.7	83.5	41.2
Georgia	98.6	90.4	90.4	86.3	97.3	93.1	91.8	47.2
Hawaii	86.7	66.7	73.3	73.3	93.3	73.3	73.3	33.3
Idaho	100.0	100.0	92.3	92.3	84.6	92.3	69.2	46.2
Illinois	94.2	82.5	81.0	78.1	97.8	88.3	76.6	25.5
Indiana	90.1	88.4	88.4	85.3	95.8	92.8	83.8	44.8
Iowa	90.9	87.0	81.8	81.5	98.2	89.1	83.6	25.5
Kansas	95.9	73.5	64.6	56.2	100.0	89.8	77.1	31.2
Kentucky	89.5	83.9	83.9	82.1	94.7	89.3	85.7	28.6
Louisiana	86.1	77.1	76.5	73.5	88.9	80.0	76.5	30.3
Maine	86.2	72.4	72.4	72.4	100.0	89.7	82.8	37.9
Maryland	95.3	88.4	81.4	81.4	93.0	88.4	72.1	32.6
Massachusetts	98.0	90.7	90.6	87.5	100.0	93.8	85.4	33.7
Michigan	95.3	93.0	93.0	91.9	100.0	96.5	91.9	47.7
Minnesota	95.3	90.6	88.1	79.5	97.6	95.3	79.8	25.6
Mississippi	85.7	80.0	85.7	77.1	91.4	85.7	82.9	52.9
Missouri	91.6	82.9	77.8	75.0	97.6	91.5	61.7	20.0
Montana	100.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	93.3	86.7	33.3
Nebraska	96.6	86.2	79.3	82.1	100.0	93.1	86.2	34.5
Nevada	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0
New Hampshire	94.7	77.8	76.5	70.6	94.7	83.3	82.4	25.0
New Jersey	100.0	97.7	95.5	95.3	100.0	100.0	93.2	37.2
New Mexico	84.8	78.1	71.9	71.9	87.9	84.4	81.2	38.7
New York	95.0	85.3	81.9	79.4	96.8	89.9	77.7	21.9
North Carolina	97.4	92.2	90.3	88.3	98.3	96.5	92.1	33.6
North Dakota	94.1	87.5	93.8	93.8	100.0	93.8	100.0	62.5
Ohio	93.5	85.8	85.8	83.0	96.2	90.5	82.9	26.7
Oklahoma	93.9	90.6	87.5	87.5	97.0	90.3	80.6	32.3
Oregon	97.9	91.5	89.4	89.4	100.0	89.4	83.0	36.2
Pennsylvania	91.0	84.1	79.5	77.3	93.8	84.7	70.9	17.7
Rhode Island	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	91.7	25.0
South Carolina	95.9	91.5	89.4	89.4	100.0	93.6	91.5	42.6
South Dakota	81.8	72.7	76.2	76.2	100.0	86.4	90.5	52.4
Tennessee	91.5	86.4	83.3	83.6	93.0	89.6	84.8	30.3
Texas	97.5	87.0	84.0	82.0	95.7	87.7	79.0	25.2
Utah	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	77.8	72.2	72.2	27.8
Vermont	88.2	82.4	70.6	70.6	100.0	100.0	88.2	70.6
Virginia	97.3	93.2	91.8	90.3	98.6	94.4	87.5	18.3
Washington	100.0	90.0	91.7	90.0	95.0	91.7	83.3	16.7
West Virginia	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	95.2	95.0	85.0	35.0
Wisconsin	96.4	90.9	85.5	83.6	98.2	94.5	82.1	32.7
Wyoming	100.0	88.9	88.9	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7

See footnotes at end of table.

44 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 12A. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state: 2000 (continued)

State	Electronic full text periodicals				Electronic full text course reserves			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states and D.C.	92.5%	87.3%	79.1%	22.5%	24.2%	23.5%	22.5%	4.0%
Alabama	98.4	86.9	80.0	33.3	14.3	13.6	5.1	0
Alaska	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	25.0
Arizona	84.6	66.7	64.9	17.1	26.3	27.8	25.7	8.6
Arkansas	97.7	86.4	53.5	14.3	25.6	25.0	23.3	9.3
California	87.6	80.1	72.3	17.3	16.1	14.6	13.5	2.0
Colorado	85.1	78.7	66.0	19.1	8.7	10.9	8.7	0
Connecticut	92.3	89.7	86.8	19.4	35.9	35.9	39.5	.0
Delaware	87.5	62.5	37.5	25.0	.0	.0	0	.0
District of Columbia	76.9	71.4	71.4	.0	42.9	42.9	35.7	7.1
Florida	89.9	86.6	85.6	33.3	29.6	27.8	30.2	6.2
Georgia	97.2	94.4	94.4	38.9	28.8	23.6	23.6	5.6
Hawaii	85.7	60.0	66.7	13.3	20.0	13.3	20.0	.0
Idaho	84.6	76.9	69.2	46.2	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4
Illinois	94.2	88.3	76.6	22.6	20.0	20.7	19.3	2.2
Indiana	97.2	94.2	85.1	41.2	27.1	26.5	26.5	6.0
Iowa	90.9	89.1	77.8	20.0	14.5	16.7	14.8	3.7
Kansas	100.0	89.8	75.0	22.9	18.8	18.8	19.6	6.5
Kentucky	92.9	87.5	87.5	26.8	15.8	14.3	12.7	5.4
Louisiana	83.3	82.9	76.5	30.3	44.4	45.7	44.1	11.8
Maine	86.2	78.6	75.9	27.6	24.1	24.1	20.7	17.2
Maryland	93.0	88.4	76.2	23.3	23.3	18.6	19.0	2.3
Massachusetts	90.8	85.6	80.2	24.2	25.5	25.3	22.6	6.5
Michigan	98.8	96.5	88.2	32.6	25.9	25.6	27.1	1.2
Minnesota	91.8	89.4	80.7	15.9	23.8	23.2	18.5	2.5
Mississippi	94.3	85.7	88.2	55.9	20.6	14.7	11.8	.0
Missouri	90.4	85.4	63.0	16.2	20.7	21.0	16.2	3.7
Montana	100.0	93.8	93.8	37.5	41.2	40.0	40.0	13.3
Nebraska	96.6	93.1	86.2	27.6	28.6	25.0	21.4	7.1
Nevada	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	12.5	.0	37.5	.0
New Hampshire	94.7	94.4	82.4	18.8	15.8	16.7	11.8	.0
New Jersey	97.7	97.7	86.6	25.6	29.5	34.1	31.9	4.7
New Mexico	90.9	87.5	76.1	32.3	18.2	15.6	15.6	3.1
New York	92.8	88.5	77.3	13.0	26.8	26.3	24.7	2.3
North Carolina	97.4	95.6	93.0	25.2	20.0	18.0	17.1	2.8
North Dakota	94.1	87.5	93.8	56.2	17.6	25.0	25.0	6.2
Ohio	94.4	90.6	84.9	20.8	24.3	23.8	21.9	3.8
Oklahoma	93.9	87.1	63.3	16.1	21.2	22.6	22.6	6.5
Oregon	91.5	80.9	78.7	25.5	23.4	23.4	23.4	8.5
Pennsylvania	84.7	83.1	71.5	10.9	30.1	30.1	28.0	6
Rhode Island	91.7	91.7	91.7	.0	58.3	58.3	58.3	.0
South Carolina	98.0	91.5	89.4	29.8	28.6	29.2	27.7	2.1
South Dakota	100.0	86.4	90.5	42.9	27.3	22.7	23.8	14.3
Tennessee	88.6	85.1	83.3	28.8	21.1	21.2	21.2	4.5
Texas	93.3	85.8	74.1	15.7	23.3	21.7	23.0	3.1
Utah	88.9	77.8	77.8	27.8	44.4	44.4	55.6	22.2
Vermont	94.1	94.1	82.4	5.9	23.5	17.6	17.6	0
Virginia	98.6	93.0	88.6	15.5	31.9	29.2	30.6	2.8
Washington	95.0	91.7	83.3	11.7	25.0	25.0	23.3	5.1
West Virginia	95.2	95.0	85.0	25.0	23.8	30.0	30.0	5.0
Wisconsin	94.6	89.3	76.8	25.0	41.8	41.1	39.3	8.9
Wyoming	88.9	88.9	88.9	55.6	.0	.0	.0	0

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12A. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state: 2000 (continued)

State	Electronic files other than the catalog				Internet access			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states and D.C.	66.8%	62.4%	59.9%	54.8%	98.6%	96.0%	67.5%	39.9%
Alabama	50.8	44.3	41.9	41.0	100.0	93.4	61.3	41.0
Alaska	80.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
Arizona	78.9	61.1	57.1	45.7	94.9	89.2	69.4	37.1
Arkansas	43.2	43.2	34.9	31.0	100.0	93.2	53.5	34.1
California	66.4	59.4	56.5	49.4	99.2	94.4	60.2	38.7
Colorado	63.8	59.6	55.3	53.2	97.9	93.6	68.1	37.0
Connecticut	82.1	76.9	78.9	73.0	97.4	97.4	76.3	32.4
Delaware	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	50.0
District of Columbia	71.4	64.3	64.3	57.1	100.0	100.0	84.6	35.7
Florida	58.7	60.8	60.8	54.6	99.0	95.9	68.8	41.1
Georgia	62.5	59.7	59.7	57.7	100.0	100.0	75.0	44.4
Hawaii	53.3	46.7	46.7	40.0	80.0	80.0	73.3	40.0
Idaho	61.5	61.5	53.8	53.8	92.3	92.3	76.9	53.8
Illinois	65.7	61.3	59.1	53.3	98.5	98.5	61.0	40.4
Indiana	68.1	67.2	66.2	58.8	98.6	97.1	70.6	48.5
Iowa	61.8	57.4	51.9	50.0	100.0	94.5	59.3	38.9
Kansas	51.0	46.9	42.6	38.3	100.0	98.0	62.5	36.2
Kentucky	59.6	53.6	53.6	48.2	98.2	93.0	60.7	35.7
Louisiana	52.8	48.6	44.1	44.1	94.4	94.3	60.6	36.4
Maine	65.5	65.5	59.0	57.9	100.0	89.3	57.1	25.0
Maryland	69.8	62.8	67.4	55.8	100.0	93.0	67.4	45.2
Massachusetts	73.5	67.7	68.1	62.8	99.0	94.8	68.8	45.3
Michigan	74.4	73.3	70.9	68.6	100.0	100.0	84.9	41.9
Minnesota	69.4	64.6	63.4	57.3	100.0	97.6	71.1	45.7
Mississippi	57.1	54.3	54.3	48.6	97.1	94.3	71.4	57.1
Missouri	66.3	63.4	60.5	56.2	100.0	96.3	63.3	35.9
Montana	62.5	56.2	50.0	56.2	100.0	100.0	56.2	37.5
Nebraska	57.1	60.7	57.1	53.6	100.0	100.0	71.4	42.9
Nevada	71.4	57.1	57.1	57.1	100.0	100.0	87.5	50.0
New Hampshire	78.9	77.8	70.6	58.8	100.0	88.9	47.1	29.4
New Jersey	79.1	72.1	72.1	61.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	62.8
New Mexico	60.6	51.5	48.4	38.7	97.0	90.6	65.6	50.0
New York	72.1	66.2	61.8	55.6	98.6	96.8	67.9	37.3
North Carolina	59.0	54.4	51.8	49.6	100.0	98.3	64.0	38.2
North Dakota	50.0	56.2	56.2	56.2	100.0	93.8	93.8	68.8
Ohio	72.0	67.0	66.0	61.9	98.1	97.2	73.6	39.0
Oklahoma	48.5	53.3	53.3	40.0	97.0	96.9	58.1	35.5
Oregon	66.0	61.7	59.6	58.7	100.0	95.7	69.6	45.7
Pennsylvania	68.8	64.6	60.9	54.6	96.6	94.9	65.9	27.3
Rhode Island	83.3	83.3	83.3	75.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	41.7
South Carolina	61.2	63.8	57.4	53.2	98.0	93.6	71.7	41.3
South Dakota	63.6	50.0	47.6	47.6	100.0	95.5	80.0	50.0
Tennessee	77.1	75.4	67.7	61.5	97.2	93.9	59.7	40.9
Texas	64.4	62.1	60.6	53.1	98.2	97.5	65.8	39.2
Utah	58.8	61.1	66.7	66.7	94.4	88.9	83.3	61.1
Vermont	70.6	64.7	58.8	52.9	100.0	100.0	70.6	41.2
Virginia	76.4	69.4	66.7	62.0	100.0	98.6	72.2	35.2
Washington	73.3	70.0	70.0	70.0	98.3	100.0	58.3	35.0
West Virginia	66.7	63.2	65.0	65.0	95.2	100.0	73.7	42.1
Wisconsin	62.1	62.1	54.3	62.5	100.0	92.9	69.1	37.0
Wyoming	77.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	87.5	62.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12A. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state: 2000 (continued)

State	Library reference service by e-mail				Capacity to place interlibrary loan/document delivery requests electronically			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states and D.C.	73.0%	72.3%	71.4%	54.3%	73.1%	61.2%	59.4%	23.4%
Alabama	58.1	59.0	49.2	42.6	60.3	43.3	38.3	18.3
Alaska	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arizona	57.9	52.8	52.8	31.4	53.8	44.4	40.0	17.1
Arkansas	56.8	56.8	48.8	40.5	70.5	40.9	37.2	16.7
California	55.5	55.8	56.5	37.8	51.4	39.6	38.3	13.4
Colorado	74.5	70.2	70.2	52.2	71.7	58.7	56.5	30.4
Connecticut	87.2	87.2	84.2	73.0	87.2	76.9	78.9	27.0
Delaware	75.0	62.5	62.5	37.5	87.5	75.0	62.5	.0
District of Columbia	92.9	100.0	85.7	64.3	64.3	57.1	64.3	14.3
Florida	76.5	72.4	73.2	54.6	80.5	68.0	64.2	28.1
Georgia	81.7	83.1	84.3	55.7	80.3	62.5	58.3	26.4
Hawaii	80.0	73.3	80.0	40.0	53.3	46.7	46.7	13.3
Idaho	69.2	69.2	76.9	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	38.5
Illinois	77.4	74.5	72.3	53.7	81.0	67.2	62.8	21.9
Indiana	71.0	68.7	67.2	55.2	52.1	47.8	46.4	19.1
Iowa	81.5	83.3	81.5	59.3	80.0	63.0	72.2	24.1
Kansas	75.0	73.5	72.9	68.8	79.6	67.3	62.5	41.7
Kentucky	71.4	68.4	66.1	48.2	64.3	57.9	55.4	26.8
Louisiana	74.3	70.6	69.7	62.5	66.7	57.1	55.9	20.6
Maine	69.0	65.5	62.1	55.2	75.9	62.1	65.5	31.0
Maryland	80.5	78.0	78.0	58.5	74.4	74.4	69.8	32.6
Massachusetts	81.6	79.4	79.2	55.8	80.6	67.7	67.4	28.4
Michigan	79.1	79.1	79.1	67.4	72.9	62.4	61.2	21.2
Minnesota	69.9	73.5	71.1	53.7	84.7	78.0	74.7	26.5
Mississippi	60.0	60.0	65.7	51.4	82.9	54.3	48.6	28.6
Missouri	81.7	81.5	76.2	62.0	80.7	64.6	63.8	29.1
Montana	70.6	68.8	68.8	62.5	70.6	62.5	62.5	18.8
Nebraska	67.9	60.7	60.7	50.0	71.4	60.7	50.0	25.0
Nevada	87.5	75.0	62.5	62.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	12.5
New Hampshire	84.2	72.2	76.5	58.8	94.4	72.2	76.5	31.2
New Jersey	81.8	84.1	84.1	61.9	75.0	61.4	56.8	20.9
New Mexico	69.7	65.6	65.6	53.1	63.6	62.5	59.4	37.5
New York	73.1	73.1	72.4	53.7	72.3	56.7	53.3	15.0
North Carolina	69.2	73.3	72.2	54.9	81.9	66.4	64.3	27.7
North Dakota	64.7	68.8	66.7	56.2	94.1	81.2	87.5	50.0
Ohio	59.8	59.4	60.4	43.4	76.6	67.9	67.0	20.8
Oklahoma	60.6	64.5	71.0	51.6	87.9	76.7	71.0	30.0
Oregon	80.9	78.7	76.6	59.6	83.0	72.3	68.1	32.6
Pennsylvania	74.4	71.4	69.5	53.4	71.0	60.8	60.6	18.5
Rhode Island	83.3	83.3	83.3	50.0	91.7	81.8	75.0	.0
South Carolina	77.6	80.4	80.9	66.0	79.6	63.8	70.2	25.5
South Dakota	86.4	86.4	81.0	57.1	86.4	63.6	66.7	33.3
Tennessee	79.4	76.6	81.0	63.5	71.8	68.2	66.7	29.9
Texas	74.2	75.2	73.3	56.0	74.8	65.0	63.8	19.5
Utah	61.1	61.1	61.1	55.6	72.2	61.1	66.7	38.9
Vermont	94.1	88.2	88.2	82.4	62.4	62.5	64.7	35.3
Virginia	81.9	80.6	80.6	62.0	77.8	63.9	66.7	23.9
Washington	78.0	83.1	84.7	64.4	61.7	58.3	51.7	20.0
West Virginia	76.2	80.0	75.0	60.0	61.9	47.4	45.0	30.0
Wisconsin	87.3	83.6	83.6	54.5	85.7	73.2	71.4	25.5
Wyoming	100.0	88.9	88.9	66.7	88.9	88.9	88.9	66.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12A. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state: 2000 (continued)

State	Technology to assist patrons with disabilities				Instruction by library staff on use of internet resources			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states and D.C.	57.9%	49.1%	20.0%	11.6%	98.0%	80.8%	54.6%	30.3%
Alabama	57.1	54.1	18.0	11.5	100.0	74.2	53.3	37.7
Alaska	60.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
Arizona	70.3	60.0	20.6	14.7	92.3	72.2	37.1	28.6
Arkansas	59.1	34.1	16.3	11.9	95.5	59.1	37.2	21.4
California	59.5	53.8	19.4	10.1	98.5	73.2	49.2	20.3
Colorado	61.7	55.3	23.9	15.6	100.0	80.9	57.4	38.3
Connecticut	71.8	59.0	31.6	18.9	97.4	82.1	63.2	37.8
Delaware	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	100.0	62.5	25.0	.0
District of Columbia	64.3	35.7	7.1	7.1	100.0	64.3	42.9	14.3
Florida	62.2	45.3	23.4	17.0	99.0	77.6	68.0	42.3
Georgia	55.6	43.7	25.0	11.3	100.0	80.6	69.0	40.8
Hawaii	53.3	53.3	35.7	7.1	86.7	66.7	46.7	7.1
Idaho	76.9	53.8	38.5	38.5	84.6	84.6	61.5	46.2
Illinois	57.4	50.7	20.0	16.3	96.4	77.4	48.2	24.3
Indiana	54.3	54.4	13.4	9.0	98.6	82.4	50.0	26.5
Iowa	41.8	35.2	11.1	1.9	100.0	81.8	61.1	27.8
Kansas	57.1	46.8	10.9	6.5	98.0	79.6	53.2	34.0
Kentucky	47.4	41.1	14.3	12.5	98.2	80.7	50.9	37.5
Louisiana	61.1	50.0	21.2	15.2	97.2	77.1	61.8	42.4
Maine	62.1	34.5	10.7	7.4	100.0	60.7	42.9	28.6
Maryland	60.5	44.2	16.3	7.0	100.0	83.7	51.2	30.2
Massachusetts	63.3	52.6	18.1	10.8	100.0	85.6	53.8	30.4
Michigan	52.3	46.5	24.4	16.3	100.0	88.4	58.1	32.6
Minnesota	63.1	63.9	17.3	7.4	100.0	88.1	52.4	28.0
Mississippi	45.7	45.7	14.3	3.0	94.3	74.3	54.3	28.6
Missouri	50.6	46.9	23.4	14.3	100.0	81.5	53.2	26.0
Montana	64.7	56.2	18.8	12.5	94.1	75.0	50.0	37.5
Nebraska	50.0	39.3	21.4	10.7	100.0	75.0	53.6	35.7
Nevada	75.0	62.5	37.5	37.5	100.0	100.0	62.5	50.0
New Hampshire	57.9	38.9	11.8	6.2	89.5	77.8	56.2	20.0
New Jersey	72.7	58.1	25.2	7.1	97.7	77.3	60.5	28.6
New Mexico	57.6	59.4	22.6	19.4	87.9	75.0	40.5	25.0
New York	56.1	50.5	17.3	8.9	98.2	83.3	47.2	24.3
North Carolina	56.0	45.1	17.4	5.6	99.1	87.0	55.8	33.0
North Dakota	35.3	37.5	31.2	25.0	100.0	87.5	61.2	50.0
Ohio	53.8	42.3	18.3	9.6	97.2	83.0	55.2	31.4
Oklahoma	54.5	41.4	16.7	13.8	97.0	90.3	61.3	29.0
Oregon	59.6	44.7	19.1	12.8	97.9	80.9	50.0	32.6
Pennsylvania	52.0	42.3	17.9	9.8	95.5	79.1	50.3	28.6
Rhode Island	75.0	66.7	25.0	16.7	100.0	83.3	41.7	25.0
South Carolina	49.0	39.1	17.4	10.9	100.0	81.2	63.8	38.3
South Dakota	42.9	42.9	15.0	10.0	100.0	86.4	57.1	33.3
Tennessee	52.9	49.2	23.1	10.8	95.8	89.4	70.8	33.3
Texas	67.7	50.9	26.1	14.7	99.4	85.1	61.6	31.2
Utah	72.2	55.6	35.3	23.5	88.9	77.8	58.8	41.2
Vermont	35.3	35.3	11.8	5.9	94.1	76.5	58.8	41.2
Virginia	61.1	47.9	18.3	11.4	100.0	93.1	65.3	39.4
Washington	80.0	68.3	22.0	13.6	98.3	88.3	59.3	25.4
West Virginia	52.4	40.0	20.0	10.0	100.0	75.0	60.0	40.0
Wisconsin	55.4	57.1	30.9	12.7	98.2	85.7	56.4	36.4
Wyoming	55.6	77.8	37.5	12.5	100.0	66.7	77.8	22.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12A. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state: 2000 (continued)

State	Electronic document delivery by the library to patron's account/address				Video/desktop conferencing by or for the library			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states and D.C.	48.9%	47.0%	43.7%	15.7%	18.3%	26.0%	14.1%	6.9%
Alabama	43.5	41.7	33.3	21.7	17.7	23.0	13.3	6.7
Alaska	60.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	20.0	25.0	.0	.0
Arizona	47.4	50.0	42.9	11.4	10.5	22.2	2.9	2.9
Arkansas	45.5	38.6	34.9	19.0	34.1	31.8	11.6	4.8
California	45.1	41.0	36.7	12.6	16.4	17.1	8.1	3.2
Colorado	51.1	46.8	44.7	14.9	23.4	29.8	19.6	13.0
Connecticut	66.7	59.0	60.5	18.9	17.9	28.2	5.3	2.7
Delaware	37.5	25.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
District of Columbia	64.3	64.3	61.5	7.1	21.4	7.1	14.3	.0
Florida	58.6	54.1	52.1	22.9	21.4	28.9	18.8	7.3
Georgia	33.3	30.6	31.9	15.3	20.8	23.6	13.9	11.1
Hawaii	46.7	40.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	26.7	20.0	.0
Idaho	61.5	61.5	46.2	23.1	15.4	30.8	15.4	7.7
Illinois	57.4	54.4	43.7	18.4	20.4	31.4	17.5	9.5
Indiana	38.6	36.8	35.8	17.6	17.1	29.0	8.8	8.8
Iowa	54.5	52.7	49.1	14.8	16.4	20.4	14.8	11.1
Kansas	44.9	40.8	39.6	21.3	10.2	24.5	20.8	6.4
Kentucky	40.4	37.5	33.9	5.4	17.5	23.2	12.5	7.3
Louisiana	38.2	36.4	40.6	12.5	31.4	41.2	18.2	12.1
Maine	31.0	31.0	28.6	7.1	24.1	32.1	7.1	7.1
Maryland	39.5	39.5	32.6	11.6	7.0	20.9	7.0	7.0
Massachusetts	48.0	46.4	42.6	14.9	11.2	16.8	12.8	3.2
Michigan	57.0	54.7	52.3	24.4	22.4	34.1	16.5	7.1
Minnesota	49.4	50.0	48.8	14.5	17.9	26.5	14.6	8.5
Mississippi	60.0	57.1	51.4	20.0	25.7	37.1	17.1	8.6
Missouri	43.8	40.5	37.7	17.1	19.5	26.2	15.4	7.7
Montana	58.8	56.2	50.0	50.0	18.8	47.1	18.8	18.8
Nebraska	62.1	65.5	62.1	17.2	14.3	21.4	14.3	3.6
Nevada	87.5	87.5	87.5	25.0	37.5	62.5	25.0	25.0
New Hampshire	63.2	61.1	70.6	18.8	11.1	11.8	6.2	.0
New Jersey	54.5	54.5	52.3	14.0	25.0	37.2	20.9	14.3
New Mexico	48.5	46.9	46.9	18.8	21.2	25.0	22.6	12.9
New York	44.5	44.2	39.7	9.9	11.5	24.9	11.3	3.3
North Carolina	52.1	53.0	51.3	22.8	17.9	35.1	15.0	5.3
North Dakota	64.7	62.5	68.8	31.2	17.6	31.2	18.8	18.8
Ohio	38.7	36.2	31.4	8.6	17.9	23.8	12.5	3.8
Oklahoma	45.5	48.4	45.2	19.4	27.3	32.3	9.7	9.7
Oregon	51.1	48.9	44.7	27.7	10.6	14.9	10.9	10.9
Pennsylvania	42.0	39.8	40.0	6.3	16.4	21.6	11.4	4.6
Rhode Island	41.7	41.7	33.3	8.3	8.3	33.3	33.3	16.7
South Caroline	44.9	44.7	42.6	12.8	18.4	27.1	12.8	4.3
South Dakota	71.4	63.6	61.9	19.0	27.3	31.8	33.3	28.6
Tennessee	43.7	42.4	36.4	7.6	14.1	18.2	13.6	4.5
Texas	45.4	43.8	41.9	14.6	25.2	34.0	17.8	7.6
Utah	66.7	66.7	61.1	27.8	16.7	22.2	16.7	5.6
Vermont	76.5	76.5	76.5	29.4	5.9	5.9	11.8	.0
Virginia	57.5	57.5	53.4	19.4	20.5	23.3	16.4	8.5
Washington	61.7	61.7	58.3	20.0	35.0	35.0	23.3	10.0
West Virginia	57.1	55.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	15.8	15.8	10.5
Wisconsin	62.5	62.5	53.6	16.1	8.9	26.8	13.0	5.6
Wyoming	62.5	50.0	50.0	37.5	44.4	44.4	62.5	37.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12A. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state: 2000 (continued)

State	Satellite broadcasting by or for the library				Computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside the library	Computer software for patron use inside the library	Scanning equipment for patron use in the library	Services to institutions' distance education students
	Access from		Access off campus by					
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others				
Total 50 states and D.C.	21.1%	29.3%	13.3%	8.6%	81.6%	75.7%	37.2%	94.0%
Alabama	27.0	33.3	16.7	13.1	87.3	81.0	34.9	97.6
Alaska	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
Arizona	18.4	36.1	11.4	11.4	87.2	71.8	18.4	95.5
Arkansas	43.2	43.2	19.0	16.3	75.0	61.4	27.3	87.5
California	12.5	14.9	5.3	2.4	76.8	69.4	31.7	87.3
Colorado	27.7	31.9	13.0	6.5	85.1	85.1	23.4	90.0
Connecticut	12.8	30.8	13.2	5.4	71.8	66.7	21.1	78.6
Delaware	.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	37.5	12.5	100.0
District of Columbia	14.3	.0	14.3	7.1	85.7	85.7	35.7	87.5
Florida	24.5	36.1	16.7	14.6	85.9	84.8	32.3	97.1
Georgia	22.2	23.9	14.1	12.9	82.2	75.3	47.2	100.0
Hawaii	20.0	26.7	13.3	.0	66.7	53.3	6.7	91.7
Idaho	23.1	38.5	38.5	30.8	84.6	76.9	53.8	100.0
Illinois	16.2	33.8	10.4	8.1	75.9	69.3	39.4	94.1
Indiana	22.9	37.7	11.8	10.4	81.7	77.5	46.5	92.5
Iowa	16.4	35.8	14.6	7.5	94.5	83.6	45.5	100.0
Kansas	26.5	32.7	14.6	10.4	85.7	75.5	28.6	87.1
Kentucky	17.5	23.2	10.7	5.4	89.5	89.5	43.9	100.0
Louisiana	22.2	26.5	18.2	18.2	91.7	80.0	33.3	100.0
Maine	3.4	24.1	.0	3.6	79.3	75.9	41.4	93.8
Maryland	14.0	25.6	11.6	7.0	76.7	62.8	27.9	84.8
Massachusetts	17.3	18.8	6.4	4.3	73.5	59.8	34.0	93.8
Michigan	14.1	23.5	14.1	10.6	69.8	62.8	34.9	89.9
Minnesota	26.2	35.7	18.3	9.8	87.1	82.4	40.0	90.0
Mississippi	24.2	38.2	11.8	5.9	91.4	88.6	52.9	95.7
Missouri	22.2	25.0	9.0	7.7	83.1	77.1	51.9	96.1
Montana	25.0	29.4	18.8	18.8	94.1	94.1	29.4	92.3
Nebraska	28.6	35.7	17.9	7.1	93.1	96.6	48.3	95.0
Nevada	37.5	50.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
New Hampshire	22.2	23.5	.0	6.2	84.2	73.7	36.8	100.0
New Jersey	29.5	43.2	29.5	23.3	86.4	79.5	34.1	93.9
New Mexico	28.1	32.3	16.1	16.1	75.8	72.7	25.0	87.5
New York	16.0	28.5	10.8	4.7	80.9	75.1	37.1	89.6
North Caroline	29.3	41.2	15.0	12.4	78.6	71.8	32.8	98.8
North Dakota	11.8	25.0	18.8	12.5	88.2	58.8	29.4	85.7
Ohio	21.5	25.7	12.4	4.8	78.5	74.8	37.4	94.9
Oklahoma	35.4	38.7	16.1	12.9	81.8	71.9	42.4	96.2
Oregon	19.1	23.9	17.4	15.2	82.6	76.6	29.8	97.1
Pennsylvania	17.5	25.0	9.8	4.0	80.2	80.8	39.0	95.6
Rhode Island	25.0	50.0	16.7	16.7	75.0	50.0	41.7	85.7
South Carolina	24.5	37.5	27.7	8.5	71.4	67.3	30.6	100.0
South Dakota	27.3	36.4	28.6	28.6	100.0	100.0	54.5	93.8
Tennessee	19.7	19.7	13.6	7.6	84.7	80.6	44.4	95.5
Texas	25.8	36.5	13.9	8.3	85.5	81.8	33.9	99.2
Utah	33.3	50.0	27.8	16.7	88.9	83.3	38.9	100.0
Vermont	5.9	11.8	5.9	.0	88.2	76.5	41.2	91.7
Virginia	30.6	31.9	15.5	7.1	82.2	79.5	47.9	98.0
Washington	35.0	26.7	15.0	6.7	71.7	66.1	44.1	100.0
West Virginia	23.8	35.0	25.0	20.0	90.5	85.7	38.1	100.0
Wisconsin	20.0	32.1	20.4	13.2	96.4	87.5	57.1	92.9
Wyoming	.0	22.2	22.2	.0	88.9	77.8	33.3	100.0

NOTE: Some institutions provide access to electronic services from both within the library and elsewhere on campus, and some institutions provide access off campus by both primary clientele and others.

NOTE: Total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in table A. Data in table 12 were not imputed for non-response, and the average response rate was 84.0%.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table 128. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000

Institutional characteristic	Electronic catalog that includes the library's holdings				Electronic indexes and reference tools			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	93.7%	85.0%	82.5%	80.1%	96.1%	89.1%	80.1%	30.0%
Control								
Public	98.9	94.9	93.3	91.2	99.8	96.3	89.2	37.4
Private	88.9	75.7	72.4	69.7	92.8	82.5	71.6	23.1
Level [1]								
Total 4-year and above	95.6	86.9	86.2	84.1	97.5	92.0	83.4	27.8
Doctor's	98.0	96.9	96.3	95.3	99.4	96.7	92.2	31.3
Master's	96.1	91.8	89.8	87.9	98.2	92.3	84.7	25.4
Bachelor's	92.4	77.4	71.6	68.6	94.5	86.7	73.4	27.9
Less than 4-year	90.6	78.6	76.5	73.4	93.9	84.6	74.7	33.5
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]								
Fewer than 1,500	87.9	72.3	68.6	65.3	92.5	80.5	68.3	26.7
1,500 to 4,999	99.4	96.5	94.8	92.6	99.7	96.9	89.9	31.7
5,000 or more	99.8	99.1	98.7	97.9	99.8	99.1	94.9	35.9
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]								
Research I and II	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	36.8
Doctoral I and II	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	37.3
Master's I and II	99.2	98.1	97.9	96.7	100.0	99.4	95.2	30.1
Baccalaureate I and II	96.7	93.0	90.4	88.6	99.8	96.9	86.0	25.3
Associate of Arts	93.4	82.6	79.8	77.1	96.5	88.5	77.8	34.4
Specialized	90.7	77.2	72.7	69.9	92.8	77.8	63.6	20.9
Not classified	80.5	57.3	53.3	48.1	84.1	68.3	60.4	29.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 128. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 (continued)

Institutional characteristic	Electronic full text periodicals				Electronic full text course reserves			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	92.5%	87.3%	79.1%	22.5%	24.2%	23.5%	22.5%	4.0%
Control								
Public	99.2	95.9	88.2	27.4	28.0	27.5	26.2	5.1
Private	86.3	79.2	70.6	18.0	20.7	19.9	19.1	3.0
Level [1]								
Total 4-year and above	93.4	89.3	81.9	18.3	31.3	30.9	29.6	4.6
Doctor's	94.5	93.3	90.8	19.3	51.2	50.9	49.6	7.2
Master's	93.7	89.9	82.4	15.9	27.3	27.0	25.8	4.5
Bachelor's	92.0	84.7	72.9	21.1	18.8	18.2	16.1	2.5
Less than 4-year	91.0	84.0	74.6	29.3	12.7	11.5	11.0	3.0
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]								
Fewer than 1,500	85.7	77.3	67.3	21.3	15.0	13.6	13.0	2.8
1,500 to 4,999	99.1	96.0	88.8	23.2	25.0	24.7	22.9	3.8
5,000 or more	99.6	98.9	94.4	24.8	49.1	49.1	47.9	7.6
Carnegie Classification (1994) [3]								
Research I and II	100.0	100.0	100.0	24.8	83.1	83.1	81.2	10.3
Doctoral I and II	100.0	100.0	98.1	22.5	61.2	61.8	60.2	8.8
Master's I and II	99.8	98.8	93.8	17.6	38.5	37.8	36.2	5.6
Baccalaureate I and II	98.6	95.9	84.5	17.1	22.0	22.5	20.3	4.3
Associate of Arts	94.1	88.0	77.5	29.0	13.3	11.9	11.2	3.1
Specialized	76.9	68.2	59.7	14.9	16.8	15.8	15.5	2.7
Not classified	79.7	66.4	62.0	26.9	17.2	15.6	15.8	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

52

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Table 12B. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 (continued)

Institutional characteristic	Electronic files other than the catalog				Internet access			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	66.8%	62.4%	59.9%	54.8%	98.6%	96.0%	67.5%	39.9%
Control								
Public	71.5	69.0	67.7	62.9	99.6	98.6	71.8	44.9
Private	62.5	56.3	52.5	47.3	97.8	93.6	63.5	35.2
Level [1]								
Total 4-year and above	72.5	68.5	65.9	60.7	98.7	96.3	73.5	39.1
Doctor's	86.0	83.5	81.9	77.6	98.6	97.6	83.8	46.5
Master's	71.0	67.4	65.4	60.3	99.1	96.1	71.6	37.3
Bachelor's	62.2	55.9	51.1	45.8	98.2	95.4	66.0	35.4
Less than 4-year	57.6	52.5	50.0	45.3	98.5	95.6	57.7	41.0
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]								
Fewer than 1,500	56.2	49.0	45.1	40.2	97.6	93.1	57.4	34.8
1,500 to 4,999	72.2	69.8	68.3	62.5	99.8	99.1	73.3	42.5
5,000 or more	87.1	86.4	85.2	81.5	99.6	98.7	84.7	49.0
Carnegie Classification (1994) [3]								
Research I and II	97.5	97.5	97.5	93.2	100.0	98.3	95.0	59.1
Doctoral I and II	96.1	95.1	95.1	89.2	100.0	100.0	92.2	39.8
Master's I and II	82.4	80.5	78.5	74.5	100.0	99.0	81.4	40.8
Baccalaureate I and II	70.4	67.0	63.9	59.3	99.5	98.0	73.5	39.1
Associate of Arts	58.7	54.1	51.3	46.4	99.8	95.8	60.0	42.7
Specialized	56.8	50.3	44.4	39.1	96.1	91.4	58.5	33.6
Not classified	55.0	44.9	43.3	37.3	95.7	89.3	52.3	31.0

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12B. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 (continued)

Institutional characteristic	Library reference service by e-mail				Capacity to place interlibrary loan/document delivery requests electronically			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	73.0%	72.3%	71.4%	54.3%	73.1%	61.2%	59.4%	23.4%
Control								
Public	75.4	76.0	75.1	59.8	80.2	69.3	67.6	29.9
Private	70.8	68.8	68.0	49.2	66.5	53.5	51.7	17.3
Level [1]								
Total 4-year and above	78.3	77.8	77.9	58.6	78.5	69.3	68.1	22.7
Doctor's	89.2	90.5	92.1	72.8	89.0	86.4	86.8	32.2
Master's	76.9	76.0	76.5	55.0	76.5	69.5	68.9	21.3
Bachelor's	70.2	68.2	65.8	50.3	69.5	53.4	49.8	15.4
Less than 4-year	64.4	63.3	60.9	47.2	64.3	48.0	45.3	24.5
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]								
Fewer than 1,500	67.8	64.8	63.1	47.4	64.4	47.6	44.8	20.2
1,500 to 4,999	74.8	76.2	76.2	57.4	79.7	70.1	68.5	25.5
5,000 or more	84.6	86.1	85.7	67.6	85.7	82.5	83.0	28.2
Carnegie Classification (1994) [3]								
Research I and II	98.3	99.2	100.0	85.7	96.6	96.6	96.6	39.3
Doctoral I and II	93.1	94.1	95.1	74.5	93.2	93.2	92.2	23.8
Master's I and II	80.9	83.1	83.9	59.5	90.1	86.7	86.5	23.7
Baccalaureate I and II	77.0	75.1	74.8	55.9	78.5	69.3	67.3	20.1
Associate of Arts	65.5	65.4	62.7	48.6	67.8	49.6	46.8	25.6
Specialized	72.1	71.3	70.2	56.4	66.8	48.5	49.2	25.2
Not classified	63.8	57.1	57.5	40.8	46.2	36.0	32.5	12.9

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12B. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 (continued)

Institutional characteristic	Technology to assist patrons with disabilities				Instruction by library staff on use of internet resources			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	57.9%	49.1%	20.0%	11.6%	98.0%	80.8%	54.8%	30.3%
Control								
Public	77.3	68.3	26.1	14.9	99.5	86.3	61.5	37.0
Private	40.1	31.3	14.4	8.5	96.6	75.7	48.5	24.1
Level [1]								
Total 4-year and above	53.3	41.7	18.9	10.5	98.0	82.3	58.6	30.6
Doctor's	72.4	56.2	28.7	16.0	98.4	87.4	71.0	38.8
Master's	52.6	39.9	15.9	7.9	98.1	82.5	60.1	28.9
Bachelor's	37.7	30.9	14.1	9.7	97.4	77.6	44.8	25.9
Less than 4-year	65.4	61.2	21.8	13.2	98.0	78.4	48.6	30.0
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]								
Fewer than 1,500	40.2	32.8	14.5	8.8	96.3	72.7	44.8	24.8
1,500 to 4,999	68.1	58.4	18.9	9.7	99.7	87.6	59.4	32.6
5,000 or more	89.8	77.6	37.0	22.6	99.6	91.0	74.1	41.7
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]								
Research I and II	94.2	74.8	49.1	29.8	100.0	90.0	78.3	45.6
Doctoral I and II	86.4	66.7	36.3	18.8	100.0	97.1	81.6	45.1
Master's I and II	70.3	55.7	22.7	12.2	99.8	91.1	71.2	37.5
Baccalaureate I and II	42.7	33.6	12.5	5.1	99.5	84.7	54.9	26.8
Associate of Arts	67.3	62.7	21.4	12.6	98.5	80.3	50.1	29.5
Specialized	31.9	22.5	8.6	5.6	93.3	66.0	43.4	22.5
Not classified	44.2	38.4	21.6	16.2	95.2	69.3	40.8	27.2

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12B. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 (continued)

Institutional characteristic	Electronic document delivery by the library to patron's account/address				Video/desktop conferencing by or for the library			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	48.9%	47.0%	43.7%	15.7%	18.3%	26.0%	14.1%	6.9%
Control								
Public	55.5	53.2	49.5	18.9	26.5	39.4	19.8	11.3
Private	42.8	41.3	38.3	12.8	10.7	13.5	8.8	2.9
Level [1]								
Total 4-year and above	50.6	49.6	46.6	13.2	17.3	23.5	14.0	5.7
Doctor's	59.3	59.2	57.1	15.0	25.4	32.8	19.0	6.8
Master's	48.6	46.8	44.5	10.8	15.1	24.7	14.5	6.5
Bachelor's	46.0	45.1	40.1	14.4	13.1	13.3	8.5	3.4
Less than 4-year	46.1	42.9	39.0	19.8	19.9	30.1	14.3	8.9
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]								
Fewer than 1,500	42.1	39.4	36.7	16.0	11.9	17.1	8.9	4.2
1,500 to 4,999	50.8	48.7	45.2	14.9	22.2	31.6	17.5	9.2
5,000 or more	65.0	65.2	60.5	16.3	29.5	40.7	22.4	10.3
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]								
Research I and II	72.0	75.6	71.8	17.1	27.7	38.5	18.6	10.3
Doctoral I and II	68.6	69.6	67.6	14.0	36.3	41.2	25.7	7.9
Master's I and II	56.1	54.6	52.5	12.5	19.8	32.2	18.5	8.2
Baccalaureate I and II	48.9	46.5	41.3	9.1	17.1	20.2	12.7	4.9
Associate of Arts	47.2	44.7	40.1	19.2	20.6	29.7	14.4	8.5
Specialized	36.7	35.7	34.2	15.5	10.0	15.4	11.0	5.1
Not classified	43.9	39.4	39.5	21.2	11.7	18.0	7.4	3.9

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12B. Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: 2000 (continued)

Institutional characteristic	Satellite broadcasting by or for the library				Computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside the library	Computer software for patron use inside the library	Scanning equipment for patron use in the library	Services to institutions distance education students
	Access from		Access off campus by					
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others				
All postsecondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	21.1%	29.3%	13.3%	8.6%	81.6%	75.7%	37.2%	94.0%
Control								
Public	31.1	45.8	19.9	14.5	79.8	72.1	39.3	95.2
Private	12.0	13.8	7.1	3.1	83.4	79.0	35.4	91.7
Level [1]								
Total 4-year and above	18.7	24.3	12.7	7.3	83.8	76.9	41.8	94.9
Doctor's	26.8	35.9	21.2	11.2	86.1	77.3	49.8	96.3
Master's	18.2	23.7	11.7	7.2	81.3	75.6	39.5	94.7
Bachelor's	12.6	14.5	5.9	3.6	85.0	78.2	37.6	92.5
Less than 4-year	25.1	37.3	14.2	10.8	78.2	73.7	30.0	92.9
Size (FTE enrollment) [2]								
Fewer than 1,500	13.1	18.7	7.5	4.5	83.4	78.9	32.3	91.2
1,500 to 4,999	27.1	36.0	16.0	11.4	77.4	71.5	39.7	95.8
5,000 or more	33.3	46.7	24.5	14.8	84.3	71.4	46.9	95.5
Carnegie Classification (1994) [1]								
Research I and II	26.1	40.3	22.0	11.1	89.2	74.2	61.0	96.1
Doctoral I and II	37.3	46.1	30.7	19.8	84.5	81.6	53.4	97.8
Master's I and II	26.6	32.9	17.5	10.8	82.1	74.5	42.5	97.2
Baccalaureate I and II	19.4	22.2	9.3	5.4	83.2	76.6	46.2	93.9
Associate of Arts	25.4	38.1	14.3	10.7	77.2	71.0	30.4	94.1
Specialized	9.0	15.3	9.1	5.1	85.3	79.4	34.6	91.4
Not classified	10.1	14.6	6.4	3.9	84.5	85.0	25.6	83.8

[1] While "level" and "Carnegie Classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie Classification" is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie Classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

[2] Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: Some institutions provide access to electronic services from both within the library and elsewhere on campus, and some institutions provide access off campus by both primary clientele and others.

NOTE: Total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in table A. Data in table 12 were not imputed for non-response, and the average response rate was 84.0%.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are thirty-six 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table 13A. Academic library circulation, per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution: By quartile, 2000

	Total post-secondary degree-granting institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Total circulation per FTE student [1]								
Lower quartile	4.9	9.0	12.4	8.6	6.2	2.6	4.9	5.0
Median	10.9	16.1	21.4	14.3	14.3	5.6	8.6	14.0
Upper quartile	22.6	31.2	43.1	24.7	31.6	9.8	15.2	31.1

[1] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each quartile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the upper quartile were above the upper quartile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had 4.9 or fewer general circulation transactions per FTE student.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000," and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey, 1998-1999."

Table 138. Number of books and bound serials volumes held at the end of the year, and added during the year by academic libraries, per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution: By quartile, 2000

	Total post-secondary degree-granting institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4 year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Volumes held per FTE student [1]								
Lower quartile	18.5	52.7	71.4	54.5	29.3	10.1	16.6	24.0
Median	53.2	93.6	116.0	84.7	87.5	18.1	32.6	61.3
Upper quartile	117.4	164.3	194.5	132.8	166.5	31.4	72.7	167.1
Volumes added per FTE student [1]								
Lower quartile	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8
Median	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.1	0.7	1.0	2.0
Upper quartile	3.2	4.4	4.8	3.6	4.4	1.3	2.0	4.6

[1] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each quartile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the upper quartile were above the upper quartile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had 18.5 or fewer volumes held per FTE student.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000," and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey, 1998-1999."

Table 13C. Total academic library staff, except student assistants, per 1,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students, by level and control of institution: By quartile, 2000

	Total post-secondary degree-granting institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Total staff per 1,000 FTE students [1]								
Lower quartile	3.6	4.9	5.8	4.6	4.4	2.6	3.0	4.5
Median	5.6	7.3	8.5	6.4	7.1	3.7	4.3	7.5
Upper quartile	9.4	11.5	15.0	9.6	11.0	5.4	6.2	12.3

[1] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each quartile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the upper quartile were above the upper quartile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had 3.6 or fewer total staff per 1,000 FTE students.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000," and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey, 1998-1999."

Table 13D. Total expenditures for academic libraries, information resources, and serials expenditures, per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution: By quartile, 2000

	Total post-secondary degree-granting institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Total expenditures per FTE student [1]								
Lower quartile	$187.59	$302.64	$427.00	$294.43	$231.50	$132.31	$161.60	$237.58
Median	326.46	443.55	620.00	388.67	390.67	181.56	244.33	412.00
Upper quartile	543.57	725.40	1,130.00	567.00	611.33	266.92	361.00	724.50
Expenditures for information resources per FTE student [1, 2]								
Lower quartile	40.91	89.19	151.88	88.12	61.88	23.82	35.44	56.69
Median	90.91	143.21	241.00	124.10	109.75	38.99	62.33	122.14
Upper quartile	167.83	261.46	417.00	197.12	200.50	81.84	121.17	240.38
Expenditures for current serials per FTE student [1, 3]								
Lower quartile	15.26	43.46	89.88	46.54	22.94	8.43	13.30	20.54
Median	42.81	79.78	147.00	71.83	49.06	14.99	26.44	58.42
Upper quartile	100.38	149.69	244.50	110.62	97.86	24.80	71.33	122.45

[1] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

[2] "Information resources" most closely resembles the category "Collection expenditures" in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.

[3] "Expenditures for current serials" is the total reported expenditures for paper and microform and electronic serial subscriptions and search services. See form changes in survey questionnaire for details.

NOTE: Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each quartile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the upper quartile were above the upper quartile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had total operating expenditures per FTE student of $187.59 or less.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000," and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey, 1998-1999."

Table 13E. Academic library expenditures as a percentage of institutional expenditures, and expenditures for information resources, current serials, and salaries and wages as a percentage of total library expenditures, by level and control of institution: By quartile, 2000

	Total post secondary degree-granting institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Total expenditures as percentage of institutional expenditures [1]								
Lower quartile	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%
Median	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.5
Upper quartile	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.5
Expenditures for information resources as a percentage of total expenditures [2]								
Lower quartile	21.1	26.1	30.8	26.4	21.4	16.6	20.7	21.6
Median	29.1	34.4	36.2	33.3	30.8	22.4	27.8	30.7
Upper quartile	38.1	41.1	44.0	39.7	39.1	28.7	35.6	39.7
Expenditures for current serials as a percentage of total information resources expenditures [3]								
Lower quartile	35.4	41.8	50.0	43.7	34.3	28.1	36.9	33.4
Median	49.8	57.0	65.8	57.4	48.6	39.6	50.4	49.4
Upper quartile	64.7	69.5	77.6	68.2	61.1	51.3	66.1	63.5
Salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures								
Lower quartile	48.2	45.4	43.2	47.1	47.4	57.5	50.4	46.7
Median	57.4	52.7	47.7	54.0	56.0	65.6	59.6	56.5
Upper quartile	67.3	61.2	54.9	61.1	66.1	73.8	68.4	66.4

[1] For public institutions, institutional expenditures are defined as educational and general (E&G) expenditures. For private institutions, institutional expenditures are defined as total expenses.

[2] "Information resources" most closely resembles the category "Collection expenditures" in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D. TABS report.

[3] Expenditures for current serials is the total reported expenditures for paper and microform and electronic serial subscriptions and search services. See form changes in survey questionnaire for details.

NOTE: Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each quartile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the upper quartile were above the upper quartile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had total operating expenditures as a percentage of institutional expenditures of 1.7 percent or less.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000," and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance - Public institutions, 2000," "Finance - Private not-for-profit, 2000," and "Finance - Private for-profit, 2000."

62

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Methodology Tables

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Table A. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries according to level and control of institution, by item: 2000

	Total post-secondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	Percent	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent
All institutions	3,527	100.0%	2,148	100.0%	568	100.0%	884	100.0%	660	100.0%	1,379	100.0%	1,566	100.0%	1,961	100.0%
Responding libraries	3,084	87.4	1,901	88.5	517	91.0	791	89.5	564	85.5	1,183	85.8	1,461	93.3	1,623	82.8
Part B-Library staff																
Librarians	3,064	86.9	1,891	88.0	514	90.5	787	89.0	561	85.0	1,173	85.1	1,456	93.0	1,608	82.0
Other professional staff	2,855	80.9	1,775	82.6	485	85.4	744	84.2	519	78.6	1,080	78.3	1,365	87.2	1,490	76.0
Librarians and professional staff	2,968	84.2	1,841	85.7	508	89.4	766	86.7	539	81.7	1,127	81.7	1,408	89.9	1,560	79.6
All other paid staff	2,873	81.5	1,788	83.2	499	87.9	744	84.2	517	78.3	1,085	78.7	1,384	88.4	1,489	75.9
Contributed services staff	2,615	74.1	1,611	75.0	440	77.5	670	75.8	478	72.4	1,004	72.8	1,255	80.1	1,360	69.4
Student assistants/all funding	2,971	84.2	1,849	86.1	506	89.1	769	87.0	545	82.6	1,122	81.4	1,413	90.2	1,558	79.4
Total FTE staff	2,934	83.2	1,826	85.0	507	89.3	755	85.4	535	81.1	1,108	80.3	1,394	89.0	1,540	78.5
Part C-Library operating expenditures																
Librarians and professional staff	2,932	83.1	1,827	85.1	508	89.4	755	85.4	537	81.4	1,105	80.1	1,424	90.9	1,508	76.9
All other paid staff	2,866	81.3	1,781	82.9	502	88.4	736	83.5	514	77.9	1,085	78.7	1,405	89.7	1,461	74.5
Student assistants	2,802	79.4	1,769	82.4	496	87.3	727	82.2	520	78.8	1,033	74.9	1,341	85.6	1,461	74.5
Books, serial backfiles-paper and microform	2,963	84.0	1,833	85.3	501	88.2	768	86.9	537	81.4	1,130	81.9	1,420	90.7	1,543	78.7
Books, serial backfiles-electronic	2,636	74.7	1,627	75.7	445	78.3	679	76.8	480	72.7	1,009	73.2	1,283	81.9	1,353	69.0
Current serials-paper and microform	2,973	84.3	1,838	85.6	500	88.0	766	86.7	545	82.6	1,135	82.3	1,434	91.6	1,539	78.5
Current serials-electronic	2,872	81.4	1,782	83.0	482	84.9	743	84.0	531	80.5	1,090	79.0	1,393	89.0	1,479	75.4
Audiovisual materials	2,845	80.7	1,742	81.1	465	81.9	742	83.9	509	77.1	1,103	80.0	1,359	86.8	1,486	75.8
Document delivery/interlibrary loan	2,731	77.4	1,701	79.2	471	82.9	705	79.8	498	75.6	1,030	74.7	1,326	84.7	1,405	71.6
Other information resources	2,588	73.4	1,591	74.1	446	78.5	648	73.3	473	71.7	997	72.3	1,265	80.8	1,323	67.5
Preservation	2,760	78.3	1,739	81.0	483	85.0	728	82.4	501	75.9	1,021	74.0	1,335	85.2	1,425	72.7
Furniture and equipment	2,825	80.1	1,739	81.0	470	82.7	726	82.1	516	78.5	1,086	78.8	1,383	88.3	1,442	73.5
Computer hardware and software	2,893	82.0	1,786	83.1	495	87.1	745	84.3	519	78.6	1,107	80.3	1,408	89.9	1,485	75.7
Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	2,865	81.2	1,790	83.3	492	86.6	748	84.6	523	79.2	1,075	78.0	1,388	88.6	1,477	75.3
All other operating expenditures	2,894	82.1	1,800	83.8	494	87.0	753	85.2	526	79.7	1,094	79.3	1,408	89.9	1,486	75.8
Total operating expenditures	2,719	77.1	1,696	79.0	483	85.0	694	78.5	494	74.8	1,023	74.2	1,314	83.9	1,405	71.6
Part D-Library collections																
Books/serials paper volumes added	2,865	81.2	1,793	83.5	498	87.7	756	85.5	512	77.6	1,072	77.7	1,401	89.5	1,464	74.7
Books/serials paper volumes EOFY[1]	2,957	83.8	1,841	85.7	509	89.6	769	87.0	535	81.1	1,116	80.9	1,428	91.2	1,529	78.0
Books/serials paper titles added	2,582	73.2	1,566	72.9	407	71.7	669	75.7	464	70.3	1,016	73.7	1,247	79.6	1,335	68.1
Books/serials paper titles EOFY[1]	2,655	75.3	1,603	74.6	417	73.4	678	76.7	483	73.2	1,052	76.3	1,271	81.2	1,384	70.6
Books/serials microform units added	2,418	68.6	1,556	72.5	442	77.8	681	77.0	415	62.9	860	62.4	1,213	77.5	1,205	61.4
Books/serials microform units EOFY[1]	2,603	73.8	1,680	78.2	477	84.0	714	80.8	466	70.6	923	66.9	1,321	84.4	1,282	65.4
Current serials paper/microform added	2,774	78.7	1,720	80.1	466	82.0	718	81.2	509	77.1	1,054	76.4	1,337	85.4	1,437	73.3
Current serials paper/microform EOFY[1]	2,951	83.7	1,832	85.3	502	88.4	766	86.7	536	81.2	1,119	81.1	1,424	90.9	1,527	77.9
Audiovisual materials units added	2,691	76.3	1,680	78.2	451	79.4	716	81.2	486	73.6	1,011	73.3	1,313	83.8	1,378	70.3
Audiovisual materials units EOFY[1]	2,849	80.8	1,782	83.0	482	84.9	749	84.7	524	79.4	1,067	77.4	1,367	87.3	1,482	75.6
Part E-Library services, fiscal year																
Circulation transactions	2,848	80.7	1,799	83.8	502	88.4	754	85.3	519	78.6	1,049	76.1	1,409	90.0	1,439	73.4

See footnotes at end of table.

64 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries according to level and control of institution, by item: 2000 (continued)

	Total post-secondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	Percent	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent
Part E-Library services, fiscal year																
Interlibrary loans provided to	2,666	75.6%	1,690	78.7%	466	82.0%	707	80.0%	492	74.5%	976	70.8%	1,354	86.5%	1,312	66.9%
Interlibrary loans received from	2,796	79.3	1,768	82.3	498	87.7	743	84.0	500	75.8	1,028	74.5	1,405	89.7	1,391	70.9
Info services no. of presentations	2,678	81.6	1,790	83.3	496	87.3	746	84.4	522	79.1	1,088	78.9	1,424	90.9	1,454	74.1
Info services no. of persons	2,873	81.5	1,785	83.1	493	86.8	745	84.3	521	78.9	1,088	78.9	1,423	90.9	1,450	73.9
Part F-Library service per typical week																
Public service hours	3,017	85.5	1,863	86.7	510	89.8	775	87.7	550	83.3	1,154	83.7	1,443	92.1	1,574	80.3
Gate count	2,679	76.0	1,621	75.5	437	76.9	678	76.7	485	73.5	1,058	76.7	1,318	84.2	1,361	69.4
Reference transactions	2,832	80.3	1,751	81.5	484	85.2	734	83.0	508	77.0	1,081	78.4	1,375	87.8	1,457	74.3
Part G-Electronic services																
Electronic catalog that includes library's holdings																
Access from within library	3,021	85.7	1,866	86.9	512	90.1	776	87.8	550	83.3	1,155	83.8	1,447	92.4	1,574	80.3
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,980	84.5	1,845	85.9	510	89.8	769	87.0	539	81.7	1,135	82.3	1,440	92.0	1,540	78.5
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,964	84.0	1,837	85.5	510	89.8	766	86.7	535	81.1	1,127	81.7	1,434	91.6	1,530	78.0
Access off campus by others	2,948	83.6	1,829	85.1	508	89.4	763	86.3	532	80.6	1,119	81.1	1,425	91.0	1,523	77.7
Electronic indexes and reference tools																
Access from within library	3,021	85.7	1,865	86.8	512	90.1	777	87.9	548	83.0	1,156	83.8	1,447	92.4	1,574	80.3
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,975	84.3	1,842	85.8	510	89.8	770	87.1	535	81.1	1,133	82.2	1,434	91.6	1,541	78.6
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,959	83.9	1,832	85.3	511	90.0	765	86.5	530	80.3	1,127	81.7	1,433	91.5	1,526	77.8
Access off campus by others	2,933	83.2	1,818	84.6	502	88.4	763	86.3	527	79.8	1,115	80.9	1,415	90.4	1,518	77.4
Electronic full text periodicals																
Access from within library	3,015	85.5	1,863	86.7	510	89.8	777	87.9	548	83.0	1,152	83.5	1,441	92.0	1,574	80.3
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,973	84.3	1,839	85.6	507	89.3	770	87.1	535	81.1	1,134	82.2	1,436	91.7	1,537	78.4
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,952	83.7	1,828	85.1	509	89.6	761	86.1	532	80.6	1,124	81.5	1,428	91.2	1,524	77.7
Access off campus by others	2,935	83.2	1,817	84.6	503	88.6	761	86.1	527	79.8	1,118	81.1	1,418	90.5	1,517	77.4
Electronic full text course reserves																
Access from within library	2,999	85.0	1,853	86.3	506	89.1	772	87.3	547	82.9	1,146	83.1	1,437	91.8	1,562	79.7
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,947	83.6	1,827	85.1	503	88.6	764	86.4	533	80.8	1,120	81.2	1,422	90.8	1,525	77.8
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,927	83.0	1,816	84.5	502	88.4	761	86.1	527	79.8	1,111	80.6	1,418	90.5	1,509	77.0
Access off campus by others	2,922	82.8	1,813	84.4	501	88.2	760	86.0	526	79.7	1,109	80.4	1,412	90.2	1,510	77.0
Electronic files other than catalog																
Access from within library	3,004	85.2	1,853	86.3	506	89.1	772	87.3	548	83.0	1,151	83.9	1,437	91.8	1,567	79.9
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,957	83.8	1,828	85.1	508	89.4	760	86.0	533	80.8	1,129	81.9	1,428	91.2	1,529	78.0
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,940	83.4	1,819	84.7	507	89.3	758	85.7	528	80.0	1,121	81.3	1,421	90.7	1,519	77.5
Access off campus by others	2,929	83.0	1,814	84.5	505	88.9	758	85.7	526	79.7	1,115	80.9	1,414	90.3	1,515	77.3
Internet access																
Access from within library	3,022	85.7	1,864	86.8	511	90.0	778	88.0	547	82.9	1,158	84.0	1,447	92.4	1,575	80.3
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,979	84.5	1,846	85.9	509	89.6	770	87.1	540	81.8	1,133	82.2	1,437	91.8	1,542	78.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries according to level and control of institution, by item: 2000 (continued)

	Total post-secondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	Percent	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent
Part G-Electronic services																
Internet access																
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,935	83.2%	1,818	84.6%	507	89.3%	758	85.7%	527	79.8%	1,117	81.0%	1,419	90.6%	1,516	77.3%
Access off campus by others	2,917	82.7	1,806	84.1	501	88.2	754	85.3	525	79.5	1,111	80.6	1,409	90.0	1,508	76.9
Library reference service by e-mail																
Access from within library	2,993	84.9	1,849	86.1	508	89.4	767	86.8	547	82.9	1,144	83.0	1,430	91.3	1,563	79.7
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,959	83.9	1,835	85.4	507	89.3	763	86.3	538	81.5	1,124	81.5	1,423	90.9	1,536	78.3
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,940	83.4	1,823	84.9	507	89.3	760	86.0	530	80.3	1,117	81.0	1,418	90.5	1,522	77.6
Access off campus by others	2,923	82.9	1,814	84.5	504	88.7	755	85.4	529	80.2	1,109	80.4	1,409	90.0	1,514	77.2
Capacity to place interlibrary loan/document delivery requests electronically																
Access from within library	3,006	85.2	1,857	86.5	510	89.8	772	87.3	547	82.9	1,149	83.3	1,443	92.1	1,563	79.7
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,958	83.9	1,832	85.3	508	89.4	761	86.1	536	81.2	1,126	81.7	1,432	91.4	1,526	77.8
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,943	83.4	1,824	84.9	508	89.4	762	86.2	528	80.0	1,119	81.1	1,428	91.2	1,515	77.3
Access off campus by others	2,931	83.1	1,816	84.5	503	88.6	761	86.1	526	79.7	1,115	80.9	1,419	90.6	1,512	77.1
Technology to assist patrons with disabilities																
Access from within library	3,008	85.3	1,857	86.5	510	89.8	774	87.6	546	82.7	1,151	83.5	1,441	92.0	1,567	79.9
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,941	83.4	1,819	84.7	504	88.7	762	86.2	527	79.8	1,122	81.4	1,418	90.5	1,523	77.7
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,906	82.4	1,798	83.7	499	87.9	756	85.5	518	78.5	1,108	80.3	1,401	89.5	1,505	76.7
Access off campus by others	2,891	82.0	1,792	83.4	494	87.0	756	85.5	517	78.3	1,099	79.7	1,390	88.8	1,501	76.5
Instruction by library staff on use of internet resources																
Access from within library	3,021	85.7	1,864	86.8	511	90.0	778	88.0	547	82.9	1,157	83.9	1,445	92.3	1,576	80.4
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,971	84.2	1,839	85.6	509	89.6	767	86.8	536	81.2	1,132	82.1	1,435	91.6	1,536	78.3
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,928	83.0	1,809	84.2	503	88.6	755	85.4	525	79.5	1,119	81.1	1,415	90.4	1,513	77.2
Access off campus by others	2,917	82.7	1,803	83.9	500	88.0	755	85.4	522	79.1	1,114	80.8	1,409	90.0	1,508	76.9
Electronic document delivery by the library to patron's account/ address																
Access from within library	3,005	85.2	1,856	86.4	506	89.1	774	87.6	548	83.0	1,149	83.3	1,439	91.9	1,566	79.9
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,962	84.0	1,834	85.4	505	88.9	765	86.5	537	81.4	1,128	81.8	1,430	91.3	1,532	78.1
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,938	83.3	1,820	84.7	504	88.7	761	86.1	529	80.2	1,118	81.1	1,423	90.9	1,515	77.3
Access off campus by others	2,925	82.9	1,813	84.4	499	87.9	760	86.0	528	80.0	1,112	80.6	1,414	90.3	1,511	77.1
Video/desktop conferencing by or for the library																
Access from within library	3,002	85.1	1,854	86.3	507	89.3	770	87.1	549	83.2	1,148	83.2	1,439	91.9	1,563	79.7
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,955	83.8	1,824	84.9	503	88.6	760	86.0	534	80.9	1,131	82.0	1,429	91.3	1,526	77.8
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,924	82.9	1,807	84.1	501	88.2	753	85.2	527	79.8	1,117	81.0	1,412	90.2	1,512	77.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries according to level and control of institution, by item: 2000 (continued)

	Total post-secondary degree-granting institutions with libraries	Percent	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent
Part G-Electronic services																
Video/desktop conferencing by or for the library																
Access off campus by others	2,915	82.6%	1,802	83.9%	498	87.7%	752	85.1%	526	79.7%	1,113	80.7%	1,408	89.9%	1,507	76.8%
Satellite broadcasting by or for the library																
Access from within library	2,998	85.0	1,853	86.3	507	89.3	771	87.2	547	82.9	1,145	83.0	1,436	91.7	1,562	79.7
Access from elsewhere on campus	2,951	83.7	1,822	84.8	504	88.7	759	85.9	532	80.6	1,129	81.9	1,427	91.1	1,524	77.7
Access off campus by primary clientele	2,920	82.8	1,804	84.0	501	88.2	753	85.2	524	79.4	1,116	80.9	1,409	90.0	1,511	77.1
Access off campus by others	2,912	82.6	1,799	83.8	498	87.7	753	85.2	522	79.1	1,113	80.7	1,407	89.8	1,505	76.7
Computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside library	3,023	85.7	1,865	86.8	510	89.8	779	88.1	548	83.0	1,158	84.0	1,449	92.5	1,574	80.3
Computer software for patron use inside the library	3,020	85.6	1,863	86.7	510	89.8	778	88.0	547	82.9	1,157	83.9	1,447	92.4	1,573	80.2
Scanning equipment for patron use in the library	3,015	85.5	1,858	86.5	508	89.4	777	87.9	545	82.6	1,157	83.9	1,444	92.2	1,571	80.1
Services to your institution's distance education students	3,019	85.6	1,860	86.6	511	90.0	774	87.6	547	82.9	1,159	84.0	1,447	92.4	1,572	80.2
Part G-Consortorial services																
State subsidized library consortium	3,026	85.8	1,865	86.8	511	90.0	778	88.0	548	83.0	1,161	84.2	1,450	92.6	1,576	80.4
Library participates in consortium	2,635	74.7	1,618	75.3	440	77.5	690	78.1	469	71.1	1,017	73.7	1,347	86.0	1,288	65.7
Participation fully funded by state	2,343	66.4	1,428	66.5	399	70.2	625	70.7	391	59.2	915	66.4	1,316	84.0	1,027	52.4
Participation partially funded by state	1,386	39.3	940	43.8	265	46.7	418	47.3	249	37.7	446	32.3	696	44.4	690	35.2
Library participates in other consortia	3,020	85.6	1,862	86.7	510	89.8	776	87.8	548	83.0	1,158	84.0	1,448	92.5	1,572	80.2

[1] EOFY = held at End of Fiscal Year

NOTE: Caution should be exercised when using data at a level of detail where the response rate was less than 70 percent.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

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Table B. Number and percentage of non-responding academic libraries, by state, level, and control of institution: 2000

	Total post-secondary degree-granting institutions	Percent	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Libraries with all items imputed	443	12.6%	247	11.5%	51	9.0%	93	10.5%	96	14.5%	196	14.2%	105	6.7%	338	17.2%
Alabama	1	1.5	1	2.6	0	.0	1	7.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	4.0
Alaska	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Arizona	16	29.1	5	22.7	0	.0	1	16.7	3	33.3	11	33.3	8	33.3	8	25.8
Arkansas	1	2.2	1	4.8	0	.0	0	.0	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	1	8.3
California	73	21.4	45	25.3	11	20.8	16	21.1	17	42.5	28	17.2	12	8.6	61	30.3
Colorado	9	15.5	5	13.9	1	8.3	1	14.3	3	17.6	4	18.2	2	7.4	7	22.6
Connecticut	4	9.3	1	3.6	0	.0	1	6.2	0	.0	3	20.0	1	4.8	3	13.6
Delaware	2	20.0	1	16.7	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	2	40.0	0	.0
District of Columbia	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0
Florida	21	17.5	9	12.7	0	.0	6	23.1	3	10.3	12	24.5	0	.0	21	25.9
Georgia	12	13.6	10	17.9	3	20.0	2	8.3	5	29.4	2	6.2	3	6.4	9	22.0
Hawaii	1	5.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	11.1	1	11.1	0	.0
Idaho	1	7.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	0	.0	1	14.3
Illinois	13	8.5	7	7.4	4	12.1	2	7.4	1	3.0	6	10.3	4	6.7	9	9.7
Indiana	8	10.1	7	12.7	0	.0	4	15.4	3	17.6	1	4.2	0	.0	8	15.7
Iowa	6	9.7	2	4.8	0	.0	1	6.7	1	4.8	4	20.0	2	11.1	4	9.1
Kansas	5	9.3	5	17.9	0	.0	4	33.3	1	9.1	0	.0	0	.0	5	20.8
Kentucky	4	6.6	1	2.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	10.0	3	11.1	0	.0	4	10.3
Louisiana	4	10.0	3	11.5	1	9.1	0	.0	2	40.0	1	7.1	1	4.3	3	17.6
Maine	3	9.4	3	15.0	0	.0	1	12.5	2	20.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	17.6
Maryland	6	12.0	5	15.6	2	18.2	1	6.2	2	40.0	1	5.6	3	10.0	3	15.0
Massachusetts	14	12.3	10	11.2	2	7.1	4	10.5	2	11.1	4	16.0	1	3.2	13	15.7
Michigan	11	11.1	8	11.9	2	14.3	3	11.5	3	12.0	3	9.4	3	6.8	8	14.5
Minnesota	6	6.6	4	9.1	1	12.5	0	.0	3	17.6	2	4.3	1	2.1	5	11.4
Mississippi	3	7.7	2	10.0	0	.0	1	12.5	1	16.7	1	5.3	0	.0	3	21.4
Missouri	12	12.5	8	11.6	1	6.7	3	11.1	4	15.4	4	14.8	1	3.2	11	16.9
Montana	5	22.7	2	20.0	1	50.0	0	.0	1	25.0	3	25.0	3	18.8	2	33.3
Nebraska	4	12.1	3	14.3	1	25.0	0	.0	2	33.3	1	8.3	2	15.4	2	10.0
Nevada	4	33.3	2	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	2	33.3	0	.0	4	66.7
New Hampshire	4	17.4	3	16.7	1	25.0	1	16.7	1	12.5	1	20.0	2	25.0	2	13.3
New Jersey	6	11.5	2	6.7	2	15.4	0	.0	0	.0	4	18.2	3	9.4	3	15.0
New Mexico	4	10.5	1	6.2	0	.0	1	10.0	0	.0	3	13.6	2	7.7	2	16.7
New York	36	13.8	23	13.0	6	12.8	11	13.3	5	11.9	13	15.7	4	4.9	32	18.0
North Carolina	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Dakota	1	5.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	10.0	1	6.7	0	.0
Ohio	35	24.5	18	21.4	4	18.2	10	27.0	4	17.4	17	28.8	10	19.6	25	27.2
Oklahoma	11	23.9	7	22.6	2	28.6	3	23.1	2	20.0	4	26.7	7	24.1	4	23.5
Oregon	2	4.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	11.8	1	4.2	1	3.8
Pennsylvania	30	14.2	9	6.3	2	5.6	3	5.3	4	8.0	21	30.9	3	4.8	27	18.1
Rhode Island	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Carolina	10	16.4	4	11.4	0	.0	1	7.1	3	21.4	6	23.1	4	12.1	6	21.4
South Dakota	1	4.2	1	5.3	0	.0	1	8.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	7.1	0	.0
Tennessee	8	9.8	4	7.0	1	7.1	1	4.3	2	10.5	4	16.0	0	.0	8	13.8
Texas	16	8.7	13	13.5	0	.0	5	14.7	7	33.3	3	3.4	2	1.9	14	17.9
Utah	3	14.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	33.3	0	.0	3	25.0
Vermont	4	17.4	2	9.5	0	.0	1	9.1	1	12.5	2	100.0	3	50.0	1	5.9
Virginia	5	6.3	2	4.1	1	5.9	0	.0	1	5.6	3	10.0	1	2.6	4	10.0
Washington	5	7.6	3	8.4	1	16.7	1	5.6	1	12.5	2	5.9	2	5.1	3	11.1
West Virginia	7	25.0	3	13.6	0	.0	1	14.3	2	16.7	4	66.7	3	20.0	4	30.8
Wisconsin	5	8.1	1	2.3	0	.0	1	3.7	0	.0	4	21.1	5	16.1	0	.0
Wyoming	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0

NOTE: Percentages are derived using table C counts.

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

Table C. Total number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution: 2000

	Total post-secondary degree-granting institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Libraries	3,527	2,148	568	884	660	1,379	1,566	1,961
Alabama	66	38	10	14	14	28	41	25
Alaska	6	5	1	2	2	1	3	3
Arizona	55	22	6	6	9	33	24	31
Arkansas	45	21	5	8	8	24	33	12
California	341	178	53	76	40	163	140	201
Colorado	58	36	12	7	17	22	27	31
Connecticut	43	28	7	16	4	15	21	22
Delaware	10	6	3	3	0	4	5	5
District of Columbia	15	15	6	6	2	0	2	13
Florida	120	71	16	26	29	49	39	81
Georgia	88	56	15	24	17	32	47	41
Hawaii	18	9	3	4	2	9	9	9
Idaho	14	8	3	1	4	6	7	7
Illinois	153	95	33	27	33	58	60	93
Indiana	79	55	12	26	17	24	28	51
Iowa	62	42	6	15	21	20	18	44
Kansas	54	28	5	12	11	26	30	24
Kentucky	61	34	8	16	10	27	22	39
Louisiana	40	26	11	10	5	14	23	17
Maine	32	20	2	8	10	12	15	17
Maryland	50	32	11	16	5	18	30	20
Massachusetts	114	89	28	38	18	25	31	83
Michigan	99	67	14	26	25	32	44	55
Minnesota	91	44	8	18	17	47	47	44
Mississippi	39	20	6	8	6	19	25	14
Missouri	96	69	15	27	26	27	31	65
Montana	22	10	2	4	4	12	16	6
Nebraska	33	21	4	11	6	12	13	20
Nevada	12	6	2	1	3	6	6	6
New Hampshire	23	18	4	6	8	5	8	15
New Jersey	52	30	13	15	2	22	32	20
New Mexico	38	16	3	10	3	22	26	12
New York	260	177	47	83	42	83	82	178
North Carolina	118	57	13	21	23	61	74	44
North Dakota	20	10	2	2	6	10	15	5
Ohio	143	84	22	37	23	59	51	92
Oklahoma	46	31	7	13	10	15	29	17
Oregon	50	33	8	17	8	17	24	26
Pennsylvania	211	143	36	57	50	68	62	149
Rhode Island	12	11	6	3	1	1	3	9
South Carolina	61	35	6	14	14	26	33	28
South Dakota	24	19	4	12	3	5	14	10
Tennessee	82	57	14	23	19	25	24	58
Texas	183	96	40	34	21	87	105	78
Utah	21	12	3	4	5	9	9	12
Vermont	23	21	2	11	8	2	6	17
Virginia	79	49	17	14	18	30	39	40
Washington	66	32	6	18	8	34	39	27
West Virginia	28	22	2	7	12	6	15	13
Wisconsin	62	43	5	27	11	19	31	31
Wyoming	9	1	1	0	0	8	8	1

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), "Academic Libraries Survey, 2000."

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Appendix A - Survey Questionnaire

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(There is no functionality in any of these forms, since these views are provided for information purposes only.)

Changes from the 1998 form for

2000 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

Cover sheet - Library definition

The format of the question regarding providing financial support to another library has been clarified.

Part C - Library Expenditures

In order to clarify what is wanted, words were added in parentheses to the text above lines 12 & 13 and to the text above lines 14 & 15, therefore:

- The text immediately above line 12 reads: "Books, serial backfiles, and other materials (one time purchases)."
- The text immediately above line 14 reads: "Current serial subscriptions and search services (ongoing commitments)."

Part D - Library Collections

The items "Electronic-Titles" (was line 29) and "Number of electronic subscriptions" (was line 31) have been dropped.

Part E - Library Services

A new item has been added for "Documents delivered from commercial services" and the words "document delivery" have been dropped from the items for "interlibrary loans provided" and "interlibrary loans received."

The item on "reserve collections" has been dropped and the preceding line has been revised to read "Circulation Transactions (including reserves)."

Part G - Electronic Services

Five items have been added under the heading "Consortial Services."

Close

(This button is not operable since this view is provided for information purposes only. Use your browser's BACK button to close the form and return to the referring page.)

To comment on the Library Statistics Program website, send email to adrienne.chute@ed.gov

National Center for Education Statistics
Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Dept. of Education
(map) 1990 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006, USA. Phone: (202) 502-7300

71

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ACADEMIC LIBRARY SURVEY

Instructions

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS -

Please respond to each item in this survey in the place provided. If the appropriate answer for an item is zero or none, use "0." If you do not collect data for an item, provide your best estimate. **PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ANY ITEMS BLANK.** If an item is left blank, NCES will estimate a value using the average for institutions with similar characteristics. Include data for the main or central library and all branch and independent libraries that were open all or part of fiscal year 2000.

LIBRARY - An entity that provides all of the following:

1. An organized collection of printed or other materials or a combination thereof

2. A staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele

3. An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele

4. The physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

This includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers.

PERIOD OF REPORT Report information for the following time periods as specified in each section:

1. **Fiscal year 2000** - Any 12-month period between **June 1, 1999 and September 30, 2000** which corresponds to your institution's fiscal year (for Parts A, C, D, and E).

2. **Typical week, Fall 2000** - A typical week is one that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid vacation periods for key staff or days when unusual events are taking place on the campus or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include any seven consecutive calendar days (for Part F).

3. **Fall 2000** - The period during the fall of 2000 when the survey form is being completed (for Parts B, F, and G).

PART A - NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS, FISCAL YEAR 2000

Branch and independent libraries (line 01) - Report the number of branch and independent libraries at your institution that were open all or part of fiscal year 2000. EXCLUDE THE MAIN OR CENTRAL LIBRARY. Branch and independent libraries are defined as auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library of an institution, which have a basic collection of books and other materials, a regular staffing level, and an established schedule. Branch and independent libraries are administered **either** by the central library **or,** as in the case of some libraries

(such as law, medical, etc.), through the administrative structure of other units within the university. Departmental study/reading rooms are *not included*. Include data for all branch and independent libraries on the campus. Include libraries on **branch campuses** (i.e., located in another community) if those campuses are registered under the same NCES UNITID number as the main campus.

PART B - LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 2000

Full-time equivalent (FTE) employees (lines 02-08) - Report the number of filled or temporarily vacant FTE positions during Fall 2000 paid from funds under library control. To compute FTEs of part-time employees and student assistants, take the TOTAL number of hours worked per week by part-time employees IN EACH CATEGORY and divide it by the number of hours CONSIDERED BY THE REPORTING LIBRARY TO BE A FULL-TIME WORK WEEK (e.g., 60 hours per week of part-time work divided by 40 hours per full-time week equals 1.50 FTE). Data should be reported to two decimal places.

Librarians (line 02) - Report the total FTE of staff whose duties require professional education (the master's degree or its equivalent) in the theoretical and scientific aspects of librarianship.

Other professional staff (line 03) - Report the total FTE of staff whose duties require education and/or training in related fields (e.g., academic disciplines, archives, media, computing).

Total librarians and other professional staff (line 04) - Report the sum of lines 02 and 03.

All other paid staff (except student assistants) (line 05) - Report the total FTE of all other library staff who are paid annual salaries or hourly wages except students, who are reported on line 07. Include technical and clerical staff, but *exclude* maintenance and custodial staff.

Contributed services staff (line 06) - Report the total FTE for contributed services staff. Contributed services staff are those, such as members of religious orders, whose services are valued by bookkeeping entries rather than by full cash transactions. *Do not include* volunteers.

Student assistants from all funding sources (line 07) - Report the total FTE of student assistants, employed on an hourly basis whose wages are paid from funds under library control or from a budget other than the library budget, including College Work Study Program. *Exclude* maintenance and custodial staff.

Total FTE staff (line 08) - Report the sum of lines 04 through 07.

PART C - LIBRARY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 2000

Expenditures (lines 09-24) - Report funds expended by the library in fiscal year 2000 (regardless of when received) from its regular budget and from all other sources; e.g., research grants, special projects, gifts and endowments, and fees for services. If items in this section are not paid from the library budget but can be easily identified in other parts of the institution's budget, report them here. Expenditures should be reported for the 12-month period which corresponds to your library's fiscal year between the calendar period June 1, 1999, to September 30, 2000. All expenditures should be reported in whole dollars in the most appropriate category to provide an unduplicated count of expenditures. *Exclude* expenditures for new buildings and building renovation. DO NOT REPORT ANY EXPENDITURES MORE THAN ONCE.

Salaries and wages (lines 09-11) - Report expenditures for full-time and part-time salaries and wages before deductions. Exclude employee fringe benefits provided by your institution for all regular library staff which may be reported on line 25. Include salaries and wages from all sources paid to students

serving on an hourly basis, if available; e.g., College Work Study Program. *Exclude* contributed services and maintenance and custodial staff.

Information resources (lines 12-19) -

Books, serial backfiles, and other materials (one time purchases) (lines 12 and 13) - Report expenditures for all published materials. *Do not include* current serial subscriptions.

Paper (line 12)- Report expenditures for all materials produced by making an impression with ink on paper.

Microform (line 12) - Report expenditures for all photographic reproductions of textual, tabular, or graphic materials reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification. Examples of microforms are roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche.

Electronic (line 13) - Report expenditures for materials that are considered part of the collection, whether purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks, that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Include material available remotely. Include expenditures for materials purchased jointly if such expenditures can be separated from other charges for joint services. Include expenditures for equipment when the cost is inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. *Exclude* expenses for library system software and microcomputer software used only by the library staff which are reported on line 21.

Current serial subscriptions and search services (ongoing commitments) (lines 14 and 15) - Report expenditures for current subscriptions to serials. These are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Include leases to collections of electronic serials. Include cost of search services such as First Search or Dialog.

Paper (line 14) - See definition for line 12 above.

Microform (line 14) - See definition for line 12 above.

Electronic (line 15) - See definition for line 13 above.

Other Information Resources (lines 16-19) -

Audiovisual materials (line 16) - Report expenditures for all library materials that are displayed by visual projection or magnification or through sound reproduction, or both, including graphic materials, audio materials, motion pictures, video materials, and special visual materials such as three-dimensional materials.

Document delivery/interlibrary loan (line 17) - Report expenditures for document delivery and interlibrary loan services. Include fees paid for photocopies, costs of facsimile transmission, royalties and access fees paid to provide document delivery or interlibrary loan. Include fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for interlibrary loan can be separately counted. *Do not count* expenditures related to transactions between the main or central library and any libraries reported in Part A, transactions between libraries reported in Part A, or expenditures for on campus delivery.

Preservation (line 18) - Report expenditures associated with maintaining library and archival

materials for use either in their original physical form or in some other usable way. This includes but is not limited to binding and rebinding+E4, materials conservation, deacidification, lamination, and restoration. *Do not include* staff salaries and wages.

Other materials (line 19) - Report any other collection expenditures not already included on lines 12 through 18, such as expenditures for cartographic materials and manuscripts.

Operating Expenditures (lines 20-23) -

Furniture and equipment (line 20) - Report expenditures for all library furniture and equipment purchased during the 2000 fiscal year. Include microform equipment, audiovisual equipment, and related maintenance costs. *Exclude* expenditures for computer equipment.

Computer hardware and software (line 21) - Report expenditures from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe or microcomputer. Include expenditures for maintenance. Include the expenditure for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product. *Exclude* expenditures reported on line 15.

Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia (line 22) - Report expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia. *Exclude* expenditures already reported on lines 13, 15 and 17.

All other operating expenditures (line 23) - Report all other expenditures not already reported on lines 09 through 22 except employee fringe benefits which are reported on line 25. *Exclude* expenditures for new buildings and building renovations.

Total Expenditures (line 24) - Report the sum of lines 09 through 23.

Employee fringe benefits (line 25a) — If benefits are paid from the library budget, select "Y" and report the amount in line 25b. If benefits are not paid from the library budget, select "N" and skip to Part D, line 26.

(line 25b) - If benefits are paid from the library budget, report the amount here.

PART D - LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2000

NOTE - This section of the survey collects data on selected types of material. It does not cover all materials.

Column (1), Total number added during fiscal year - Report the gross number of each category added. Do not subtract the number withdrawn.

Column (2), Total number held at end of fiscal year - Report the total number of each category held at end of fiscal year. To get this figure, take the total number held at the end of the previous fiscal year, add the number added during the fiscal year just ended and subtract the number withdrawn during that period.

Volume (line 26) - Any printed, mimeographed, or processed work contained in one binding or portfolio, hardbound or paper bound, which has been cataloged, classified, or otherwise made ready for use. Include any government documents that are accessible through the library's catalog regardless of whether or not they are separately shelved. This includes documents for which records are provided

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by the library or downloaded from other sources into the library catalog.

If you have not kept a volume count for government documents, please use the following guidelines from the ARL Statistics: "if a volume count has not been kept, it may be estimated through sampling a representative group of title records and determining the corresponding number of volumes, then extrapolating to the rest of the collection. As an alternative, an estimate may be made using the following formulae: 52 document pieces per foot: 10 'traditional' volumes per foot; 5.2 document pieces per volume."

Title (line 27) - A publication which forms a separate bibliographic whole, whether issued in one or several volumes, reels, disks, slides, or parts. The term "publication" applies to printed materials, such as books, periodicals (serial backfiles), and government documents, as well as to such formats as microforms, audiovisual materials, and computer files. To determine the number of titles, count each unique bibliographic record in the library's catalog.

Unit (lines 28 and 30) - An individual physical item of library material. Examples of units are: a volume (books and serials); a reel, sheet, or card (microforms); disk, cassette, reel, slide, chart, picture, tape, or cartridge (audiovisual material).

NOTE - For libraries which have card catalogs, a unique bibliographic record is represented by a shelf list entry. Libraries with electronic catalogs should be careful to distinguish between the BIBLIOGRAPHIC record which describes the title and the ITEM records which describe the individual volumes, parts, reels, disks, etc., associated with the title. Examples: Six copies of the same edition of a title count as one title or bibliographic record; two editions of the same title which have been cataloged or recorded separately count as two bibliographic records; a set of six monographs for which there are six bibliographic records counts as six titles; and two multi-volume sets of the same edition for which one bibliographic record has been made count as one title.

Books, serial backfiles, and other materials (include government documents (lines 26-28) - Report the number of paper volumes and/or titles as well as microform units.

Paper (lines 26, 27, and 29) - Report number of volumes (line 26) and number of titles (line 27). For definition of paper, see instructions for line 12 above.

Microform (lines 28 and 29) - Report number of units. For definition of microform, see instructions for line 12 above.

Current serial subscriptions in paper and microform (line 29) - Report the total number of current serials received including those that are paid for and those received without payment. Include paper and microform government documents issued serially. *Do not include* any electronic subscriptions.

Audiovisual materials (line 30) - Report number of units. For definition of audiovisual materials, see instructions for line 16 above.

PART E - LIBRARY SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 2000

Interlibrary loans (lines 31-36) - On lines 31, 32, and 33, report the number of filled requests for material provided to other libraries. On lines 34, 35, and 36, report the number of filled requests for material received from other libraries or document delivery services. *Do not include* transactions between the main or central library and any libraries reported in Part A or transactions between libraries reported in Part A.

Returnables (lines 31 and 34) - Report materials that the supplier/lending library expects to have returned. Examples of returnables include books, dissertations and theses, microfilm reels, sound recordings, and audiovisual material.

Non-returnables (lines 32 and 35) - Report materials that the supplier/lending library does not expect to have returned. Examples of non-returnables include photocopies or facsimiles, fiche-to-fiche copies, print copies from microfilm, electronic full-text documents, and gratis print copies of unpublished reports and/or departmental working papers.

Total loans (lines 33 and 36) - Sum lines 31 and 32 for line 33, and sum lines 34 and 35 for line 36.

Documents delivered from commercial services (line 37) - Report the number of documents from commercial document delivery services received by your users. Count all transactions for which the library pays even if library staff is not involved in the transaction. Include documents received by regular or express mail, by fax, or in electronic form.

Circulation transactions (include reserves) (line 38) - Report the number of items lent from the general collection and the reserve collection. Include both initial transactions and renewals.

Information services to groups (lines 39 and 40) - Report the total number of presentations (line 39) and the total number of persons attending or served by those presentations (line 40). Information services to groups are presentations at which a staff member or person invited by a staff member provides information intended for a number of persons and planned in advance. These services may be either bibliographic instruction or library use presentations, or cultural, recreational, or educational presentations. Presentations both on and off the library premises should be included, as long as they are sponsored by the library. *Do not include* meetings sponsored by other groups using library meeting rooms.

PART F - LIBRARY SERVICES - TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 2000

Collect data during a typical week in the fall. A typical week is one that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid vacation periods for key staff or days when unusual events are taking place on the campus or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include any seven consecutive calendar days. If waiting for a typical week in Fall 2000 will delay this form, please use typical week data from the preceding fiscal year. If you have data for the entire year, divide by the number of weeks that the library was open.

Hours open in a typical week (line 41) - Report an unduplicated count of hours open in a typical week for both main library and branches reported in Part A using the following method. If a library is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during those hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 to 9:00, the total hours during which users can find service becomes 42. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the total remains 42, but if it is open two hours on another evening, or from 5:00 to 7:00 on the evening when Branch A is open later, the total becomes 44 hours during which users can find service.

Gate count in a typical week (line 42) - Report the number of persons who physically enter library facilities in a typical week. It is understood that a single person may be counted more than once.

Reference transactions in a typical week (line 43) - Report the total number of reference transactions in a typical week. A reference transaction is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, commendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a

77

member of the library staff. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases (including assistance with computer searching), catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions, and persons both inside and outside the library. Include information and referral services. If a contact includes both reference and directional services, it should be reported as one reference transaction. When a staff member utilizes information gained from a previous use of information sources to answer a question, report as a reference transaction, even if the source is not consulted again during this transaction. Duration should not be an element in determining whether a transaction is a reference transaction.

Do not report directional transactions here. A directional transaction is an information contact which facilitates the use of the library in which the contact occurs and which does NOT involve the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of any information sources other than those which describe the library; such as schedules, floor plans, handbooks, and policy statements. Examples of directional transactions include giving instruction in locating, within the library, staff, library users, or physical features, etc., and giving assistance of a nonbibliographic nature with machines.

PART G - ELECTRONIC SERVICES

This section requests information about the availability of electronic services in the library and elsewhere on campus and off campus accessed by your primary clientele, and other users. The questions require a "Yes" or "No" response to the availability of the various services listed.

Does your institution have distance education students (60a) - If your institution has distance education students, select "Y" and reply to line 60b. If your institution does not have distance education students, select "N" and skip to line 61.

Services to your institution's distance education students (60b) - If you selected "Y" to 60a, indicate here if your institution does or does not offer services to distance education students.

Close

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

Please answer the following questions to determine if you need to complete this Survey?

a. Do you have an organized collection of printed or other materials or a combination thereof? ○ Yes ○ No

b. Do you have a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele? ○ Yes ○ No

c. Do you have an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele? ○ Yes ○ No

d. Does the library have the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule? ○ Yes ○ No

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Go back to question a-d

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e. Do you Provide financial support to another library? ○ Yes ○ No

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Next>

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79

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

Joint Library Financial Support

Identify up to three the postsecondary institutions or public libraries for which your institution contributes financial support for a joint library. Please add (click on Add to List) or delete (click the delete box next to the institution and then click on Remove from List) institutions from this list, as necessary.

Thank you for answering the pre-survey questions. Your responses to questions a-d indicate your institution is outside the scope of the Academic Library Survey. You will not need to complete the full-survey form. Please click on Log Out at the left to leave the survey site.

#	Unit ID	Institution Name	Address	Delete
No records found				

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Add to List

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

A/B-Pub Outlets/Lib Staff

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Line No.	Item	Number
01	Branch and independent libraries - Exclude main or central library	

(There is no functionality in this form, since this view is provided for information purposes only.)

PART B - LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 2000

(Exclude maintenance and custodial staff and volunteers)

NOTE: Report data to two decimals.

Line No.	Staff	Number of full-time equivalents (FTEs)
	Librarians and other professional staff:	
02	Librarians	
03	Other professional staff	
04	**Total librarians and other professional staff** (Sum lines 02 and 03)	
05	All other paid staff (except student assistants)	
06	Contributed services staff	
07	Student assistants from all funding sources	
08	**Total full-time equivalent (FTE) staff** (Sum lines 04 through 07)	

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81

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

C-Library Expenditures

Note : Do not report the same expenditures more than once.
See Instructions for exclusions for each expenditure type.

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Line No.	Expenditures	Amount (Whole dollars only)
	Salaries and wages:	
09	Librarians and other professional staff	$
10	All other paid staff (except student assistants)	$
11	Student assistants	$
	Information resources:	
	Books, serial backfiles and other materials (one-time purchases):	
12	Paper and microform	$
13	Electronic	$
	Current serial subscriptions and search services (ongoing commitments):	
14	Paper and microform	$
15	Electronic	$
	Other information resources:	
16	Audiovisual materials	$
17	Document delivery/interlibrary loan	$
18	Preservation	$
19	Other materials	$
	Operating expenditures:	
20	Furniture and equipment (exclude computer equipment)	$
21	Computer hardware and software (include maintenance)	$
22	Bibliographic utilities, networks and consortia	$
23	All other operating expenditures	$
24	**TOTAL EXPENDITURES** (Sum lines 09 through 23)	$
25a	Are employee fringe benefits paid from the library budget ? **If no, select "N" and skip to Part D, line 26**	
25b	Employee fringe benefits (If paid from library budget)	$

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

D-Library Collections, FY 2000

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Line No.	Collections	Added during the Fiscal Year (1)	Held at end of Fiscal Year (2)
	Books, serial backfiles and other materials (include government documents):		
26	Paper - Volumes		
27	Paper - Titles		
28	Microform - Units		
29	Current serial subscriptions in paper and microform (include government documents)		
30	Audiovisual materials - Units		

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART E - LIBRARY SERVICES, FY 2000

Note: See exclusions in Instructions.

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Line No.	Services	Number
	Interlibrary loans provided to other libraries:	
31	Returnable	
32	Non-returnable	
33	**Total provided** (Sum lines 31 and 32)	
	Interlibrary loans received from other libraries:	
34	Returnable	
35	Non-returnable	
36	**Total received** (Sum lines 34 and 35)	
37	Documents delivered from commercial services	
38	Circulation transactions (include reserves)	
	Information services to groups:	
39	Number of presentations	
40	Total attendance at all presentations	

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PART F - LIBRARY SERVICES, TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 2000

Note: See exclusions in Instructions.

Line No.	Services	Number in a typical week
41	Hours open in a typical week	
42	Gate count in a typical week	
43	Reference transactions in a typical week	

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART G1 - ELECTRONIC SERVICES

This section requests information about the availability of electronic services in the library and elsewhere on campus and off campus access by your primary clientele and other users.

Please respond to each item by selecting "Y" or "N" in each column. If answering for more than one library, select "Y," if at least one has the service.

Save | Save & Proceed | Reset

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Line No.	Services	Access from: Within library (1)	Access from: Elsewhere on campus (2)	Access off campus by: Primary clientele (3)	Access off campus by: Others (4)
	Does the library or parent institution make available the following services?				
44	An electronic catalog that includes the library's holdings				
45	Electronic indexes and reference tools				
46	Electronic full-text periodicals				
47	Electronic full-text course reserves				
48	Electronic files other than the catalog (e.g., finding aids, indices, manuscripts) created by library staff				
49	Internet access				
50	Library reference service by E-mail				
51	Capacity to place interlibrary loan/document delivery requests electronically				
52	Technology to assist patrons with disabilities (e.g., TDD, specially equipped work stations)				
53	Instruction by library staff on use of internet resources				
54	Electronic document delivery by the library to patron's account/address				
55	Video/desktop conferencing by or for the library				
56	Satellite broadcasting by or for the library				

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART G2 - ELECTRONIC SERVICES

Please respond to each item by selecting "Y" or "N" in each column. If answering for more than one library, select "Y," if at least one has the service.

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Line No.	Services	
	Does your library provide the following services?	
57	Computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside the library	
58	Computer software for patron use in the library (e.g., word processing, spreadsheet, custom applications, etc.)	
59	Scanning equipment for patron use in the library	
60a	Does your institution have distance education students ? **If no, select "N" and skip to line 61.**	
60b	Services to your institution's distance education students	

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Consortorial services:

61	Does your state have one or more state subsidized library consortium that provides access to electronic resources? **If no, select "N" and skip to line 65.**	
62	Does your library participate in the consortium? **If no, select "N" and skip to line 65.**	
63	Is the cost of your library's participation fully funded by the state? **If yes, select "Y" and skip to line 65.**	
64	Is the cost of your library's participation partially funded by the state?	
65	Does your library participate in any other consortia for access to electronic resources?	

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90

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Remarks

Please enter any remarks or comments you may have in this section. By entering any explanations here, you may eliminate the need for telephone contact at a later date.

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